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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

NOTES ON TRANSLITERATION

Vowel-Sounds

- a has the sound of *a* in 'woman.'
- ā has the sound of *α* in 'father.'
- e has the vowel-sound in 'grey.'
- i has the sound of *i* in 'pin.'
- ī has the sound of *i* in 'police.'
- o has the sound of *o* in 'bone.'
- u has the sound of *u* in 'bull.'
- ū has the sound of *u* in 'flute.'
- ai has the vowel-sound in 'mine.'
- au has the vowel-sound in 'house.'

It should be stated that no attempt has been made to distinguish between the long and short sounds of *e* and *o* in the Dravidian languages, which possess the vowel-sounds in 'bet' and 'hot' in addition to those given above. Nor has it been thought necessary to mark vowels as long in cases where mistakes in pronunciation were not likely to be made.

Consonants

Most Indian languages have different forms for a number of consonants, such as *d*, *t*, *r*, &c., marked in scientific works by the use of dots or italics. As the European ear distinguishes these with difficulty in ordinary pronunciation, it has been considered undesirable to embarrass the reader with them; and only two notes are required. In the first place, the Arabic *k*, a strong guttural, has been represented by *k* instead of *q*, which is often used. Secondly, it should be remarked that aspirated consonants are common; and, in particular, *dh* and *th* (except in Burma) never have the sound of *th* in 'this' or 'thin,' but should be pronounced as in 'woodhouse' and 'boathook.'

Burmese Words

Burmese and some of the languages on the frontier of China have the following special sounds :—

aw has the vowel-sound in 'law.'

ö and ü are pronounced as in German.

gy is pronounced almost like *j* in 'jewel.'

ky is pronounced almost like *ch* in 'church.'

th is pronounced in some cases as in 'this,' in some cases as in 'thin.'

w after a consonant has the force of *uw*. Thus, *ywa* and *pwe* are disyllables, pronounced as if written *yüwa* and *püwe*.

It should also be noted that, whereas in Indian words the accent or stress is distributed almost equally on each syllable, in Burmese there is a tendency to throw special stress on the last syllable.

General

The names of some places—e.g. Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Cawnpore—have obtained a popular fixity of spelling, while special forms have been officially prescribed for others. Names of persons are often spelt and pronounced differently in different parts of India ; but the variations have been made as few as possible by assimilating forms almost alike, especially where a particular spelling has been generally adopted in English books.

NOTES ON MONEY, PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, all statements with regard to money throughout the *Gazetteer* have necessarily been expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible to add generally a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £ ; and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000 = £100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise

the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard (though not necessarily a gold currency) at the rate of Rs. 15 = £1. This policy has been completely successful. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee has been maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d.; and consequently since that date three rupees have been equivalent to two rupees before 1873. For the intermediate period, between 1873 and 1899, it is manifestly impossible to adopt any fixed sterling value for a constantly changing rupee. But since 1899, if it is desired to convert rupees into sterling, not only must the final cipher be struck off (as before 1873), but also one-third must be subtracted from the result. Thus Rs. 1,000 = £100 - $\frac{1}{3}$ = (about) £67.

Another matter in connexion with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899; while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both natives and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again subdivided into 12 pies.

The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weight of units. The scale used generally throughout Northern India, and less commonly in Madras and Bombay, may be thus expressed: one maund = 40 seers; one seer = 16 chittaks or 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from District to District, and even from village to village; but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2.057 lb., and the maund 82.28 lb. This standard is used in official reports and throughout the *Gazetteer*.

For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the

same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, especially at small shops, where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumptions that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at *rs. 4d.* : 1 seer per rupee = (about) 3 lb. for 2s. ; 2 seers per rupee = (about) 6 lb. for 2s. ; and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have always been expressed throughout the *Gazetteer* either in square miles or in acres.

MAP

PUNJAB to face p. 394

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

VOLUME XX

Pārdi Tāluka.—Southernmost *tāluka* of Surat District, Bombay, lying between $20^{\circ} 17'$ and $20^{\circ} 32'$ N. and $72^{\circ} 50'$ and $73^{\circ} 7'$ E., with an area of 163 square miles. It contains one town, PĀRDI (population, 5,483), the head-quarters; and 81 villages. The population in 1901 was 61,691, compared with 58,245 in 1891. Land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The *tāluka* adjoins the Portuguese territory of Damān, and is for the most part an undulating plain sloping westwards to the sea. The fields are, as a rule, unenclosed. Pārdi is divided into an infertile and a fertile region by the Kolak river. Its climate has a bad reputation. The annual rainfall, averaging 72 inches, is the heaviest in the District.

Pārdi Town.—Head-quarters of the *tāluka* of the same name in Surat District, Bombay, situated in $20^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $72^{\circ} 57'$ E., on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Population (1901), 5,483. The town contains a dispensary and three schools, two (including an English school) for boys and one for girls, attended respectively by 230 and 94 pupils.

Parenda Tāluk.—Crown *tāluk* in the west of Osmānābād District, Hyderābād State, with an area of 501 square miles. The population in 1901, including *jāgīrs*, was 59,685, compared with 71,860 in 1891, the decrease being due to the famine of 1900. The *tāluk* contains 112 villages, of which 6 are *jāgīr*, and PARENDA (population, 3,655) is the head-quarters. The land revenue in 1901 amounted to 1.8 lakhs. The soil is chiefly *regar* or black cotton soil.

Parenda Village.—Head-quarters of the *tāluk* of the same name in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād State, situated in $18^{\circ} 16'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 27'$ E. Population (1901), 3,655. The fort, erected by Mahmūd Gāvān, the celebrated Bahmani minister, contains several large guns mounted on bastions. Parenda was the capital of the Nizām Shāhis for a short time after the capture of Ahmadnagar by the Mughals in 1605. It was besieged unsuccessfully by Shāh Jahān's general in 1630. It was, however, reduced by Aurangzeb during his viceroyalty of the

Deccan. The fortifications are in good order, but the old town is in ruins. Numerous ruins in the neighbourhood and the fort testify to the former populousness of the place. It now possesses a *tahsil* and police inspector's office, a custom station, a school, and a *tāluk* post office.

Parganas, The Twenty-four.—District in Bengal. See TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS.

Pārghāt.—Old pass or route across the Western Ghāts in Bombay, leading from Sātāra District to Kolāba. Two villages, Pār Pār or Pār Proper and Pet Pār, situated 5 miles west of Mahābaleshwar and immediately south of Pratāpgarh, give their name to and mark this old route into the Konkan, which goes straight over the hill below Bombay Point, and winds up a very steep incline with so many curves that it was named by the British the Corkscrew Pass. Passing through the two Pārs, the farther line of the Western Ghāts is descended by an equally steep path to the village of Pārghāt in Kolāba District. This route was maintained practicable for cattle and the artillery of the period from very early times, and toll stations for the levy of transit duties as well as for defence were stationed at various points. Afzal Khān, the Muhammadan general of the Sultān of Bijāpur, brought his forces by this pass to the famous interview at Pratāpgarh, where he was murdered by Sivajī. Until the building of the Kumbhārli road in 1864 and the Fitzgerald Pass road in 1876, the Pārghāt was the only highway leading from Sātāra to the Konkan.

Pargi.—*Tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād State, with an area of 220 square miles. The population in 1901, including *jāgīrs*, was 31,425, compared with 22,008 in 1891. It contains 71 villages, of which 22 are *jāgīr*. Pargi (population, 2,361) is the head-quarters. The land revenue in 1901 was Rs. 48,000. In 1905 this *tāluk* was enlarged by the addition of villages from the Koilkonda and Jedcherla *tālūks*, and now contains 114 *khālsa* villages.

Parichhatgarh.—Town in the Mawānā *tahsil* of Meerut District, United Provinces, situated in 28° 59' N. and 77° 57' E., 14 miles east of Meerut city. Population (1901), 6,278. The fort round which the town is built lays claim to great antiquity; tradition ascribes its construction to Parikhshit, grandson of Arjuna, one of the five Pāndava brethren in the Mahābhārata, to whom is also attributed the foundation of the town. The fort was restored by Rājā Nain Singh on the rise of Gūjar power in the eighteenth century. It was dismantled in 1857, and is now used as a police station. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income of about Rs. 1,700. The trade is local. There are branches of the Church Missionary Society and the American Methodist Mission, and two primary schools.

Parkāl.—*Tāluk* in Karīmnnagar District, Hyderābād State, with an

area of 654 square miles. The population in 1901, including *jāgirs*, was 84,228, compared with 74,048 in 1891. The *tāluk* contains 117 villages, of which 5 are *jāgīr*; and Ambāl (population, 1,849) is the headquarters. The land revenue in 1901 was 3.1 lakhs. Rice is extensively raised by tank-irrigation.

Parlākimedi Estate.—The largest permanently settled impartible estate in Ganjām District, Madras, lying in the west of the District, with an area of 614 square miles, and a population (1901) of 256,414. In 1903 the *peshkash* and cesses amounted to Rs. 1,05,900.

The Rājā claims descent from the Orissa Gajapatis. The whole Kimedi country, consisting of the present *samīndāris* of Parlākimedi, Peddakimedi, and Chinnakimedi, was under one ruler until 1607; but in that year the Kimedi Rājā allotted Peddakimedi and Chinnakimedi to his younger son, whose descendants subsequently divided them into the two existing *samīndāris* of those names. The British first came into contact with the Parlākimedi family in 1768, when Colonel Peach led a detachment against Nārāyana Deo, the *samīndār*, and defeated him at Jalmūr. In 1799 the Company temporarily assumed control of the estate for breach of an engagement. Restored to the family, this difficult country was the scene of continued disturbances for many years. In 1816 it was ravaged by Pindāris; in 1819 it was found necessary to send a Special Commissioner, Mr. Thackeray, to quell a rising in it; while in 1833 a field force was sent under General Taylor, and peace was not finally restored till 1835. No further disturbance took place for twenty years, but in 1856–7 the employment of a small body of troops was again necessary to restore order.

The estate was under the management of the Court of Wards from 1830 to 1890, owing to the incapacity of two successive Rājās. When the estate was taken under management there was no money in hand and the *peshkash* was heavily in arrear. During the management considerable improvement was effected in its condition, a survey and settlement being made, good roads constructed, sources of irrigation improved at a cost of 29 lakhs, and cultivation greatly extended; the income rose from Rs. 1,40,000 to Rs. 3,86,000, and the cash balance in 1890 amounted to nearly 30 lakhs. The Rājā who then succeeded has recently died, and the estate is again under the management of the Court.

Parlākimedi is singularly favoured by nature, the soil being fertile and irrigation available from the Vamsadhāra and Mahendratanaya rivers, a channel from the latter, and many large tanks. The lands are lightly assessed, and the ryots are much better off than in the other *samīndāris* of the District.

There are 120 miles of metalled road in the estate. A light railway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge, 25 miles in length, was constructed by the

late Rājā at a cost of 7 lakhs from Naupada, a station on the East Coast Railway, to PARLĀKIMEDI, the chief town of the *zamīndārī*. This is the first work of the kind undertaken by a private individual in Southern India. Besides its capital, the chief places in the estate are MUKHALINGAM, a place of pilgrimage, and Pātapatnam, Battili, and Hiramandalam, which are centres of trade.

Parlākimedi Tahsīl.—Westernmost *zamīndārī tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, lying between 18° 31' and 19° 6' N. and 83° 49' and 84° 25' E., with an area of 972 square miles. The population in 1901 was 311,534, compared with 304,359 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains one town, PARLĀKIMEDI (population, 17,336), the head-quarters; and 1,015 villages. The demand for land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 was Rs. 1,16,000. The *tahsīl* consists of the PARLĀKIMEDI ESTATE, which is described separately, and the Parlākimedi Māliahs. The latter are attached to the estate and are chiefly inhabited by Savaras. They have an area of 358 square miles, and contained a population in 1901 of 55,120, compared with 52,302 in 1891. They consist of the forts (as the head-quarters villages are termed) and *muttahs* (groups of villages) of the ten Bissoyis, or hill chiefs. Of their 348 villages, 122 are situated below the Ghāts and the rest above. In 1894 the Rājā of Parlākimedi brought a suit in the Agent's court to obtain possession of these Māliahs and won his case. On appeal it was held by the High Court that he had no right to any portion of them. A further appeal to the Privy Council was dismissed, and the Government has ordered the introduction of a *ryotwārī* settlement in the 122 villages below the Ghāts. The Bissoyis hold the *muttahs* as service *ināmdārs*, on condition of keeping order in the hill tracts and maintaining an establishment of *sardārs* and *paiks*. The latter may be described as the rank and file, and the former as the titular commanders of a semi-military force which the Bissoyis employed in olden days to overawe the Savaras, and to garrison posts at the passes as a check upon their irruptions into the low country. The Bissoyis pay a quit-rent called *kattubadi*, and this was included in the assets on which the *peshkash* of the Parlākimedi *zamīndārī* was fixed. They collect *māmūls* (customary fees), which were settled and fixed in 1881, from the Savaras. The Māliahs contain considerable forests, in which is some good *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*). The highest point in them is Devagiri, 4,535 feet above the sea.

Parlākimedi Town.—Chief place in the *zamīndārī* and *tahsīl* of the same name in Ganjām District, Madras, situated in 18° 47' N. and 84° 5' E., 25 miles from the Naupada station on the East Coast Railway by the 2 ft. 6 in. railway which the late Rājā constructed to meet the main line there. The town stands in the midst of picturesque scenery, being situated in an amphitheatre of hills with beautiful tanks

adjoining it. Its population is increasing rapidly, and in 1901 amounted to 17,336. The chief buildings are the palace, constructed for the Rājā from designs by a former Government architect at a cost of 6 lakhs, and a second-grade college, maintained entirely by the Rājā, which has a hostel attached to it. In 1903-4 the college had an average attendance of 488 students, of whom 40 were reading in the F.A. classes. The Rājā also maintains a girls' school and a resthouse for native travellers. Parlākimedi was constituted a municipality in 1886. The municipal receipts and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 14,000 respectively. In 1903-4 they were Rs. 17,000. Most of the income is derived from taxes on houses and lands, and tolls. Fine mats, fancy baskets, flower-stands, cheroot-cases, &c., are made here from a species of reed. The chief trade is in rice.

Parli Fort (or Sajjangarh).—Fort in the District and *tāluka* of Sātāra, Bombay, situated in 17° 40' N. and 73° 55' E., on a detached spur of the Western Ghāts, about 6 miles west of Sātāra town, and 1,045 feet above the plain. Population (1901), 1,287. The fort was built by one of the kings of Delhi in the thirteenth century. Parli was the favourite residence of Rāmdās Swāmi (1608-81), the spiritual guide or *gurū* of Sivaji (1627-80), who gave it to the Swāmi in *inām*. The local tradition is that, if Sivaji in Sātāra required counsel from Rāmdās, the Swāmi reached Sātāra through the air in a single stride. The temple of Rāmdās is in the middle of the village, surrounded by the dwellings of his disciples. The temple of basalt with a brick-and-mortar dome was built by Akā Bai and Divākar Gosavi, two disciples of the Swāmi. A yearly fair, attended by about 6,000 people, is held in February. On the north-west of Parli village are two old Hemādpanti temples. The existence of these makes it probable that a fort had been constructed before Musalmān times. It was subsequently occupied by them, and surprised by a detachment of Sivaji's Māvalis in May, 1673. A few days before his death in 1681 Rāmdās Swāmi addressed from Parli a judicious letter to Sambhāji, advising him for the future rather than upbraiding him for the past, and pointing out the example of his father, yet carefully abstaining from personal comparison. In 1699, when the Mughals were besieging Sātāra, Parshurām Trimbak Pratinidhi prolonged the siege by furnishing supplies from Parli. After the capture of Sātāra in April, 1700, the Mughal army besieged Parli. The siege lasted till the beginning of June, when the garrison evacuated the fortress. Aurangzeb renamed it Naurastāra. In a revenue statement of about 1790 Parli appears as the head-quarters of a *pargana* in the Nahisdurg *sarkār*, with a revenue of Rs. 22,500. In 1818 it was taken by a British regiment.

Parli Town.—Town in the Amba *tāluka* of Bhīr District, Hyderābād

State, situated in $18^{\circ} 51'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 33'$ E., 14 miles north-east of Amba, at the foot of the spur of hills passing through the *tāluka*. Population (1901), 7,289. The temple of Baijnāth, built on a hill to the west of the town, is an important place of pilgrimage. Parli is a centre of the cotton trade, and contains a ginning-mill employing 50 hands daily.

Parmagudi.—*Zamīndāri tahsil* and town in Madura District, Madras. See PARAMAGUDI.

Pārner Tāluka.—*Tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, lying between $18^{\circ} 50'$ and $19^{\circ} 21'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 11'$ and $74^{\circ} 44'$ E., with an area of 727 square miles. It contains 117 villages, including PĀRNER (population, 5,300), the head-quarters. The population in 1901 was 72,617, compared with 79,093 in 1891. The density, 100 persons per square mile, is much below the District average. The demand for land revenue in 1903-4 was 1.3 lakhs, and for cesses Rs. 10,000. The surface of Pārner is very irregular and hilly, consisting of a series of plateaux of various heights. The highest is the Kānhur or central plateau, formed by the widening out of the summit of one of the spurs of the Western Ghāts, which traverses the *tāluka* from north-west to south-east. The average height of the central plateau is about 2,800 feet above sea-level, though some points on it are 300 feet higher. On the whole, the water-supply is fairly good. Many of the smaller streams have a perennial flow.

Pārner Village.—Head-quarters of the *tāluka* of the same name in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, situated in 19° N. and $74^{\circ} 26'$ E., 20 miles south-west of Ahmadnagar city and 15 miles west of Sārōla station on the Dhond-Manmād Railway. Population (1901), 5,300. Pārner contains numerous money-lenders, chiefly Mārwāris, with a bad name for greed and fraud. In 1874-7 disturbances arose between the husbandmen and the money-lenders. The villagers placed the money-lenders in a state of social outlawry, refusing to work for them, to draw water, supply necessities, or shave them. The watchfulness of the police saved Pārner from a riot. Near the camping-place, at the meeting of two small streams, is an old temple of Sangameshwar or Trimbakeshwar. The village contains a Sub-Judge's court and a dispensary.

Pārnera Hill.—Hill in Surat District, Bombay, situated in $20^{\circ} 34'$ N. and $72^{\circ} 57'$ E., 4 miles south-east of Bulsār, and 120 miles north of Bombay, rising to a height of about 500 feet above the plain. From its commanding position the fortified summit has long been considered a place of consequence. Originally a Hindu fort, it remained under the Rājā of Dharampur, till, about the end of the fifteenth century, it was taken by Mahmūd Begara, Sultān of Gujarāt (1459-1511). The fort remained for some time under the charge of Musalmān

commanders, but in the disorders that marked the close of the power of the Ahmadābād kings it fell into the hands of a chief of banditti. According to a Portuguese writer, Pārnera was twice (in 1558 and 1568) taken by expeditions from Damān, and on the second occasion the fortifications were destroyed. After it had been in ruins for more than a hundred years, the fort was, in April, 1676, taken and rebuilt by Moro Pandit, one of Sivaji's generals. For about a century Pārnera remained under the Marāthās. It was then (1780) taken by a detachment of English troops under Lieutenant Welsh. At first, as a protection against the raids of Pindāris, the fort was occupied by a military detachment; but early in the nineteenth century the garrison was removed, and during the Mutiny of 1857 the fort was dismantled.

Paro.—Town in the State of Bhutān, situated in $27^{\circ} 23' N.$ and $89^{\circ} 27' E.$ Paro is the head-quarters of the Paro Penlop, the governor of Western Bhutān.

Pārola.—Town in the Amalner *tāluka* of East Khāndesh District, Bombay, situated in $20^{\circ} 53' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 7' E.$, 22 miles west of Mhasvād on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901), 13,468. Pārola has been a municipality since 1864, with an average income during the decade ending 1901 of Rs. 8,700. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 9,800. It is said to have been raised by its proprietor, Hari Sadāshiv Dāmodar, from the position of a small village of fifty houses to that of a walled town. He is also said to have built, about 1727, the spacious fort, one of the finest architectural remains of the kind in Khāndesh. It must have been at one time a very strong place; it is surrounded by a moat, and the entrance was formerly protected by a drawbridge and large flanking towers. During the Mutiny in 1857, the proprietors proved disloyal, and their estate was confiscated, the town being taken possession of by Government, and the fort dismantled. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle, cotton, *lūgdas* (women's robes), and grain; and the village of Mhasva, 2 miles distant, is famous for *gūz*. The town contains two cotton-gins, a cotton-press, a dispensary, and five schools, with 620 pupils, of which one, with 54 pupils, is for girls. Four miles south-west is a handsome temple of Mahādeo on an island in the Bori river.

Pāron (or Narwar).—Mediatized chiefship in the Central India Agency, under the Resident at Gwalior. It is a minor State, about 60 square miles in area, surrounding the village of Pāron.

Though the holder is of very ancient family, being descended from the Kachwāha clan, of which the Mahārājā of Jaipur is now the principal representative, the present holding has only existed since 1818, the chief's ancestor having been driven from Narwar in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Daulat Rao Sindhia. In 1818, through the mediation of the Resident at Gwalior, the present

estate of Pāron was granted to Mādhō Singh under the British guarantee, on the condition that he disbanded his army and ceased from plundering. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857, Mān Singh, nephew and successor of Mādhō Singh, joined the rebels. His fort was assaulted and he was forced to fly. Seeing the turn events were taking, he surrendered in 1859, and was reinstated in his possessions. Later on he undertook to secure the rebel Tāntiā Topī, the Nāna Sāhib's agent, who was then wandering in these districts. After handing over Tāntiā Topī, an annuity of Rs. 1,000 was granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity. On his death on December 31, 1882, the Gwalior Darbār contended that the guarantee should lapse, owing to the chief's defection in 1857, a view which the Government of India declined to accept, and the succession was continued to his son, Gajendra Singh. The present holder is Rājā Mahendra Singh, who was born in 1892, and succeeded in 1899, the State being administered by a Kāmdār under the direct supervision of the Resident at Gwalior. The chief bears the title of Rājā. The population has been: (1881) 7,328, (1891) 7,984, and (1901) 5,557. Hindus number 4,562, or 82 per cent.; and Animists, 891, chiefly Sahariās and Minās. Of the total population, only 1 per cent. are literate. There are thirty-one villages, of which Munderī (population, 1,165) is the largest, though not that from which the State takes its name. The head-quarters of the present administration are situated in this place, and a school and a dispensary have been opened there.

Of the total area, 16 square miles are under cultivation, of which one square mile is irrigated; of the uncultivated area, 24 square miles are capable of cultivation. Good crops of all ordinary grains and poppy are grown. The total revenue is Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 18,500 is derived from the land.

Pārsoli.—Chief place in an estate of the same name in the State of Udaipur, Rājputāna, situated in $25^{\circ} 7' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 53' E.$, about 84 miles north-east of Udaipur city. Population (1901), 831. The estate consists of 40 villages, and is held by a first-class noble of Mewār, who is termed Rao and is a Chauhān Rājput descended from the BEDLA family. The income is about Rs. 20,000, and a tribute of Rs. 740 is paid to the Darbār.

Partābgarh State (*Pratāpgarh*).—State in the south of Rājputāna, lying between $23^{\circ} 32'$ and $24^{\circ} 18' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 29'$ and $75^{\circ} E.$, with an area of 886 square miles. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Udaipur; on the west and south-west by Bānswāra; on the south by Ratlām; and on the east by Jaorā, Sindhia's districts of Mandasor and Nīmach, and a detached portion of the Rāmpura-Bhānpura district of Indore. The greater portion of the State consists of fine open land; but the north-west is wild, rocky, and hilly, and

a range, which in places attains an elevation of 1,900 feet, forms the entire western boundary. There are no rivers of any importance : the Jākam, which is the largest, rises near Chhoti Sādri in Udaipur, flows through the north-west of the State, and eventually falls into the Som, a tributary of the Mahi.

Physical aspects.

A large proportion of Partābgarh is covered with Deccan trap, the denudation of which has exposed underlying areas of older rocks belonging to the Delhi system, such as shales, quartzites, and lime-stones, which in the west rest unconformably upon gneiss.

In addition to the usual antelope, gazelle, and small game, tigers, leopards, bears, *sāmbār* (*Cervus unicolor*), and *chital* (*C. axis*) are to be found along the western border.

The climate is generally good and the temperature moderate. The annual rainfall, measured at the capital, averages a little over 34 inches. More than 63 inches fell in 1893, and less than 11 in 1899.

The territory was formerly called the Kānthāl, meaning the 'border' or 'boundary' (*kānthā*) between Mālwa and Gujarāt. The northern portion was inhabited by Bhils and the rest by various Rājput clans, such as the Sonigaras (a

History.

branch of the Chauhāns) and the Dors or Dodas. The founder of the State was one Bika, a descendant of Rānā Mokāl of Mewār, who left his estates of Sādri and Dariāwad in 1553, proceeded south, and subdued the aboriginal tribes. In 1561 he founded the town of DEOLIA or Deogarh, naming it after a female chieftain called Devī Mīnī, and subsequently he overpowered the Rājputs living farther to the south and east. About sixty-five years later, one of his successors, Jaswant Singh, being considered dangerously powerful, was invited to Udaipur and treacherously murdered with his eldest son in the Champā Bāgh, whereupon the Kānthāl was occupied by Mewār troops. Jaswant Singh's second son, Hari Singh, proceeded to Delhi about 1634, where, partly by the interest of Mahābat Khān, Jahāngir's great general, and partly by his own skill and address, he got himself recognized as an independent chief by the emperor Shāh Jahān on payment of a tribute of Rs. 15,000 a year. He also received the rank of *Haft hazāri*, or 'commander of 7,000,' and the title of Rāwat or, as some say, Mahārāwat. On his return the Mewār garrison was expelled with the help of the imperial forces, and the whole country brought under subjection. Hari Singh's son, Pratāp Singh, who succeeded in 1674, founded the town of Partābgarh in 1698 ; and from it the State now takes its name, though some of the people still use the older name Kānthāl, or, uniting the names of the former and the present capitals, call the State Deolia-Partābgarh. As recently as 1869 the chief was described in an extradition treaty then ratified as

the 'Rajah of Dowleah and Partabgurh.' In the time of Sāwant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marāthās, and the Mahārāwat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Sālim shāhi* Rs. 72,720, in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connexion of the State with the British Government was in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty, by which the State was taken under protection, was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkar is paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,360 British currency.

The chiefs subsequent to Sāwant Singh have been Dalpat Singh (1844-64), Udai Singh (1864-90), and Raghunāth Singh, who was born in 1859, succeeded by adoption in 1890, and was installed with full powers in 1891. He bears the titles of His Highness and Mahārāwat, and receives a salute of 15 guns.

Among places of archaeological interest are Jānāgarh, 10 miles south-west of the capital, with its old fort, in which some Mughal prince is said to have resided, and the remains of a mosque, bath, and stables; Shevnā, 2 miles east of Sālingarh, which tradition says was the capital, Shivrāgri, of a large state, and which must have been a fine city. Besides a fort it contains several temples, one of which, dedicated to Siva, is beautifully carved. At Virpur, near Sohāgpurā, is a Jain temple said to be 2,000 years old, and old temples also exist at Bordia, 20 miles south of the capital, and at Ninor in the south-east; but none of these places has been professionally examined.

The number of towns and villages in the State is 413, and the population at each Census has been: (1881) 79,568, (1891) 87,975, and (1901) 52,025. The decrease of nearly 41 per cent. at

Population.

the last enumeration was due partly to the famine of 1899-1900, followed by a disastrous type of fever, and partly, it is believed, to an exaggerated estimate of the Bhils in 1891. The State is divided into the three *zilas* or districts of Partābgarh, Magrā, and Sāgthali, as shown below:—

<i>Zila.</i>	Number of		Population.	Number able to read and write.
	Towns.	Villages.		
Magrā	97	5,846	108
Partābgarh . .	1	144	32,166	1,666
Sāgthali	171	14,013	414
State total	1	412	52,025	2,188

The only town is PARTĀBGARH, the capital. More than 61 per cent. of the people are Hindus, 22 per cent. are Animist Bhils, and 9 per cent. are Jains. The language mainly spoken is Mālwi or

Rāngrī. By far the most numerous tribe is that of the BHĪLS, the original inhabitants of the country, who in 1901 numbered 11,500. Next come the Mahājans (5,600), the Brāhmans (3,200), the Rājputs (3,200), the Kumhārs (3,000), and the Chamārs (2,600). About 51 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture.

The north-west (the Magrā district) is hilly and stony, and here maize is almost the only product; elsewhere the soil is excellent, being mostly black intermixed with a reddish-brown loam. The principal crops are wheat, sugar-cane, **Agriculture.**

maize, *jowār*, gram, and barley. Poppy is extensively cultivated. The Bhīls largely practise the destructive form of shifting cultivation known as *wālar*, which is described in the article on BĀNSWARA STATE.

Irrigation is mainly from wells, of which more than 2,000 are worked in the *khālsa* portion of the State; there are nine irrigation tanks, but they are old and out of repair, and the area watered from them is insignificant.

The hilly portions of the State are fairly well wooded, teak, black-wood, *pīpal* (*Ficus religiosa*), and *babūl* (*Acacia arabica*) being frequently met with, while the south produces sandal-trees, which are a State monopoly. There is no systematic forest conservancy, and the Bhīls burn the jungle for purposes of sport or agriculture practically unchecked.

Manufactures are unimportant, the products consisting only of coarse cotton fabrics, black woollen blankets, and a little enamel work of gold on glass, the latter being **Trade and communications.** confined to a few families at the capital.

The principal exports are grain and opium, and the imports are cotton cloth and salt. The trade is mostly with Bombay. During the eight years ending 1900 the average number of chests of opium exported was 629, worth about 3 lakhs, and the export duty levied by the Darbār averaged Rs. 7,700. In 1901 this duty was raised from *Sālim shāhi* Rs. 27 to British Rs. 27 per chest of $1\frac{3}{4}$ maunds, and the 532 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests exported in 1903-4 paid a duty of more than Rs. 14,000. Salt is obtained from Sāmbhar, about seven to eight thousand maunds being imported annually.

There is no railway in the State, the nearest station being Mandasor on the Rājputāna-Mālwā line, 20 miles from Partābgarh town by a metalled road which was constructed in 1894, and of which 13 miles lie in Partābgarh territory. With this exception and a few streets at the capital, the communications are mere country tracks. Two British post offices and one telegraph office are maintained, and the State has no local postal system.

Partābgarh is less liable to famine than most of the States of

Rājputāna, but in 1899-1900 the rainfall was less than one-third of the average and both harvests failed. The system of relief was adequate and efficient, and the extent of the operations

Famine. was limited only by the financial resources of the State. Practically no land revenue was collected; more than 727,000 units were relieved on works and nearly 100,000 gratuitously in villages and poorhouses. Including advances to agriculturists and remissions and suspensions of land revenue, the famine cost the State about 1.7 lakhs, and one-third of the cattle perished.

The State is governed by the Mahārāwat with the help of a Kāmdār or minister and, in judicial matters, of a committee **Administration.** of eleven members styled the Rāj Sabhā. Each of the three districts is under a *hākīm*.

In the administration of justice the courts are guided generally by the Codes of British India. The lowest courts are those of the *hākims*, two of whom (at Partābgarh and Sāgthali) are second-class magistrates, and can decide civil suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, while the third (in Magrā) is a third-class magistrate and can decide civil suits up to a value of Rs. 250. The Sadr Criminal and Civil Court, besides hearing appeals against the decisions of *hākims*, takes up cases beyond their powers, the presiding officer being a first-class magistrate with jurisdiction in civil suits up to a value of Rs. 1,000. The highest court of the State is the Rāj Sabhā; it can punish with a fine of Rs. 2,000, five years' imprisonment, and two dozen stripes, and decide civil suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value, while it hears appeals against the decisions of the Sadr Court. When presided over by the chief, its powers are absolute. The principal nobles have limited jurisdiction in their own estates over their own people; in criminal cases they can award six months' imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, while on the civil side they decide suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000. Cases beyond their powers go before the Rāj Sabhā.

The normal revenue of the State, excluding income from lands alienated to Rājputs, Brāhmans, temples, &c., is about 1.7 lakhs, of which one lakh is derived from the land, Rs. 40,000 from customs, and Rs. 20,000 as tribute from *jāgīrdārs*. The normal expenditure is about 1.4 lakhs, the main items being privy purse (Rs. 40,000), tribute (Rs. 36,360), cost of administration (Rs. 33,500), and army and police (Rs. 24,000). The State is in debt to Government to the extent of about 6½ lakhs, and the finances have consequently since 1901 been under the control of the Resident in Mewār.

According to the local account a mint was established at the capital early in the eighteenth century, but the story is improbable. The coins struck there have for a long time been commonly called *Sālim*

shāhi, the name being derived from that of Sālim Singh, the ruler of Partābgarh from 1758 to 1775, or possibly a contraction of Shāh Alam II, who is said to have confirmed the right of coining. The local rupee was formerly worth from 12 to 13 British annas, but in January, 1903, it exchanged for about 7 annas only. It was consequently decided to replace the local currency in 1904 by British coin; but as the actual market rate of exchange during the period of conversion was more favourable to holders of the Partābgarh rupee than the rate fixed on the average of the previous six months, no coins were tendered for conversion. The *Sālim shāhi* currency is, however, no longer legal tender in the State, and the Partābgarh mint has been closed in perpetuity.

There are three kinds of land tenures in the State: namely, *khālsa*, *chākrāna*, and *dharmāda*. *Khālsa* land is the property of the State and is leased generally on the *ryotwāri* system, there being few intermediate *zamīndārs*. The lessees can neither sell nor mortgage, but, on the other hand, they are never, without sufficient reason, deprived of their holdings, which usually descend from father to son. *Chākrāna* lands are those granted to Rājputs and officials for work performed, and are held on the usual tenure of service and tribute. Lands granted to Brāhmans, temples, Chārans, and Bhāts are called *dharmāda*; they are held rent free, but neither they nor *chākrāna* lands can be mortgaged or sold.

A rough settlement was made in 1875, when leases were granted for ten years, but the people were opposed to a settlement of any kind, and it has since been customary to grant annual leases. Regular settlement operations are, however, in progress, which were to be finished by the end of 1906. The current assessment per acre varies from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8 for 'dry' land and from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 17-8 for 'wet' land, and the revenue is collected mostly in cash.

The military force consists of 13 gunners, 22 cavalry, and 76 infantry, with 19 unserviceable guns; while the police force numbers 170 of all ranks, including 6 mounted men. The jail has accommodation for 23 males and 17 females, the average daily number of prisoners in 1904 being 33. A new jail is under construction.

Education is at a low ebb, only 4 per cent. of the population (8.3 males and about 0.1 females) being able to read and write. In 1901 there was but one regular school, attended by 194 pupils, or less than 3 per cent. of the population of school-going age, while the total expenditure on education was Rs. 600. The daily average attendance at this school fell in 1903 to 98. Recently two more schools have been started: namely, a nobles' school at the capital for the sons of Thākurs and of people of means, and a small vernacular school at Deolia. The daily average attendance at these

institutions in 1904 was, respectively, 30 and 14, and the total expenditure on education was Rs. 2,650.

The State possesses one hospital, with accommodation for 4 in-patients, and one dispensary. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 9,311, of whom 16 were in-patients, and 643 operations were performed. The cost of these institutions, about Rs. 1,900, was borne entirely by the State.

Vaccination is very backward. Only one vaccinator is employed, and in 1904-5 the number of persons successfully vaccinated was 244, or about 4 per 1,000 of the population.

[*Rājputāna Gazetteer*, vol. iii (1880, under revision).]

Partābgarh Town (*Pratāpgarh*) (1).—Capital of the State and the head-quarters of the district of the same name in Rājputāna, situated in 24° 2' N. and 74° 47' E., twenty miles by metalled road west of Mandasor station on the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway. The population in 1901 numbered 9,819, of whom 52 per cent. were Hindus, 27 per cent. Jains, and 20 per cent. Musalmāns. The town, which was founded by, and named after, Mahārāwat Pratāp Singh in 1698, lies 1,660 feet above sea-level, in a hollow formerly known as Doderi-kā-khera. It is defended by a loopholed wall with eight gates built by Mahārāwat Sālim Singh about 1758, and on the south-west is a small fort in which the chief's family occasionally reside. The palace, which is in the centre of the town, contains the State offices and courts; and outside the town are two bungalows, one used by the chief and the other as a guest-house. Partābgarh used to be somewhat famous for its enamelled work of gold inlaid on emerald-coloured glass and engraved to represent hunting and mythological scenes. The art of making this jewellery is said to be confined to five families, and the secret is zealously guarded. In the town are eleven Jain and nine Hindu temples, a combined post and telegraph office, a small jail which has accommodation for 40 prisoners and is generally overcrowded, an Anglo-vernacular middle school for boys (daily average attendance 98 in 1904), a school for the sons of the wealthier classes (daily average attendance 30 in 1904), and a hospital called the Raghunāth Hospital after the present chief, which was built in 1893 and has accommodation for 4 in-patients.

Partābgarh District (*Pratāpgarh*).—Southern District of the Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, lying between 25° 34' and 26° 21' N. and 81° 19' and 82° 27' E., with an area of 1,442 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Rāc Bareli and Sultānpur; on the east and south-east by Jaunpur; on the south by Allahābād; and on the west by Allahābād and Rāc Bareli. Portions of the District are enclosed in Jaunpur and Allahābād, and some villages of Allahābād form enclaves within Partābgarh. The general aspect is that of a richly

wooded and fertile plain, here and there relieved by gentle undulations, and broken into ravines in the vicinity of the rivers and streams. The southern portion is perhaps more densely wooded than other parts. Barren tracts of uncultivable land impregnated with saline efflorescence (*reh*) are met with in places, but do not extend over any considerable area. For the most part, Partābgarh is under rich and varied crops, dotted with many villages and hamlets, which are surrounded by fine groves of mango, *mahuā*, or other trees.

Physical aspects.

The Ganges forms part of the southern boundary, and the Gumtī touches the north-east corner of the District. The chief river is, however, the Sai, which enters Partābgarh from Rāe Bareli, and after an exceedingly tortuous south-easterly course falls into the Gumtī in Jaunpur. This river runs chiefly between high banks, broken by deep ravines, at a considerable depth below the level of the surrounding country. It is navigable during the rains, when it swells into a considerable stream; but in the hot season it runs nearly dry. It receives a number of tributary rivulets, but none of importance. The District contains many tanks and swamps, some of which in the rains measure several miles in circumference.

Partābgarh is entirely composed of alluvium, and *kankar* or nodular limestone is the only rocky formation.

Small patches of jungle land occur in many parts, chiefly covered with *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*). The *babūl* (*Acacia arabica*) grows in the ravines, and the usual varieties of fig and other trees are scattered about the District. Groves of mango and *mahuā* (*Bassia latifolia*) are exceptionally numerous and large, one of them covering an area of 80 acres.

Wild animals are not numerous, owing to the closeness of cultivation. Wolves are fairly common in the ravines and broken land, and wild hog and a few *nīlgai* are found in the tamarisk jungle along the Ganges. Jackals and foxes occur in all parts. Wild-fowl are unusually scarce, though in the cold season geese and duck visit the large sheets of water. Both rivers and tanks abound in fish.

The climate is dry and healthy. The mean monthly temperature ranges from about 60° in December and January to 92° in May.

Over the whole District the annual rainfall averages 38 inches, evenly distributed. Considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and the fall has varied from 19 inches in 1877 to 75 in 1894.

Tradition connects most of the ancient sites in the District with the Bhars; but some of them certainly date from the Buddhist period. Legend ascribes the foundation of Mānikpur on the Ganges to one Mānadeva, son of a mythical Baldeva of Kanauj, and its change of name to Mānik Chand, brother of the

History.

great Jai Chand. The Bhars were displaced by the Somavansis from Jhūsi, and other Rājput clans spread over the District. In the eleventh century the warrior saint of Islām, Saiyid Sālār, defeated the Hindu princes of Mānikpur and Karā, but Muhammadan rule was not established till the defeat of Jai Chand by Muhammad Ghorī. Mānikpur and Karā on the opposite bank of the Ganges were important seats of government in the early Muhammadan period. Alā-ud-dīn Khilji was governor here, before he gained the throne of Delhi by murdering his uncle on the sands of the river between these two places. In the fifteenth century the District came under the rule of the Sharkī kings of Jaunpur, and after its restoration to Delhi the Rājput chiefs and the Muhammadan governors were frequently in revolt. The Afghāns long retained their hold on the District, and early in the reign of Akbar the governor of Mānikpur rebelled. Mānikpur lost its importance when Allahābād became the capital of a Province, and from that time it was merely the chief town of a *sarkār*. The Rājputs again rose during the anarchy which marked the disruption of the empire after the death of Aurangzeb. They were, however, gradually reduced by the Nawābs of Oudh, and in 1759 Mānikpur was removed from the *Sūbah* of Allahābād and added to Oudh. The later history of the District is a record of constant fighting between the officials of Oudh and the Rājput chiefs. At annexation in 1856 the eastern part of the District was included in Sultānpur, while the west formed part of Salon (*see* RĀE BARELĪ DISTRICT). A new District was in process of formation when the Mutiny broke out. Rājā Hanwant Singh of Kālākānkar escorted the fugitives from Salon to Allahābād, and then turned rebel. With few exceptions all the large landholders joined the mutineers, and the District relapsed into a state of anarchy. Troops advanced in July, 1858, but the campaign was checked by the rains, and it was not till November that British rule was re-established. On November 1, 1858, the proclamation of the Queen, assuming the government of the country, was read to the army by Lord Clyde at Partābgarh town. The area of the District then formed was altered in 1869 by the transfer of territory to Rāe Bareli.

Only one or two of the ancient sites which are found in many parts have been excavated¹. The chief memorials of Muhammadan rule are at Mānikpur, where the vast mound of the ancient fort still rises high above the Ganges, and a number of ruined mosques and palaces dating from the reigns of Akbar, Jahāngir, and Shāh Jahān attest the former importance of what is now a mere village.

Partābgarh contains 4 towns and 2,167 villages. The population has increased considerably during the last thirty years. The numbers

¹ Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xi, pp. 63 and 70.

at the four enumerations were as follows: (1869) 782,681, (1881) 847,047, (1891) 910,895, and (1901) 912,848. There are three *tahsils*—PARTĀBGARH, KUNDĀ, and PATTĪ—the head-quarters of each being at a place of the same name, except in the case of Partābgarh, the *tahsildār* of which is stationed at BELĀ. This is the only town of importance, and is also a municipality and the head-quarters of the District. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Partābgarh . .	432	3	679	316,580	733	+ 3.3	10,942
Kundā . .	543	1	686	323,508	596	— 2.8	9,701
Pattī . .	467	...	802	272,760	584	+ 0.5	7,308
District total	1,442	4	2,167	912,848	633	+ 0.2	27,951

Hindus form nearly 90 per cent. of the total, and Musalmāns 10 per cent. The whole District is thickly populated, and supplies considerable numbers of emigrants to other parts of India and to the Colonies. The Awadhī dialect of Eastern Hindi is spoken by almost the whole population.

The most numerous Hindu castes are Kurmīs (agriculturists), 112,000; Brāhmans, 111,000; Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators), 102,000; Chamārs (tanners and labourers), 98,000; Rājputs, 70,000; Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and labourers), 51,000; and Baniās, 33,000. Musalmāns include Shaikhs, 27,000; Pathāns, 12,000; and Julāhās (weavers), 7,000. Agriculture supports 77 per cent. of the total population, a high proportion. The District supplies a considerable number of recruits for the Indian army. Rājputs hold nine-tenths of the land, Sombansīs, Bachgotīs, Kānhpuriās, Bilkhariās, and Bisens being the chief clans. Brāhmans, Kurmīs, Rājputs, and Ahīrs occupy the largest areas as cultivators.

Only 43 native Christians were enumerated in 1901, of whom 36 belonged to the Anglican communion. A branch of the Zanāna Bible and Medical Mission was founded here in 1890, and a branch of a Canadian mission in 1903.

In the south-west near the Ganges lies a strip of low alluvial land, which is generally sandy and unproductive. Beyond the high bank is a tract of rich loam, which gradually stiffens to clay. The valley of the Sai is mainly composed of a light fertile loam, deteriorating to sand near the river and its tributary streams. North of the Sai lies another clay tract. Both

Agriculture.

of these areas of stiff soil are studded with lakes and swamps, and are liable to waterlogging in wet seasons owing to defective drainage, but in ordinary years they produce excellent rice. The cultivation of sugar-cane is chiefly confined to the Patti *tahsīl*.

The usual tenures of OUDH are found. About two-thirds of the total area is included in *talukdāri* estates, while nearly 10 per cent. is held by sub-settlement holders and under-proprietors. The main agricultural statistics for 1903-4 are given below, in square miles :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Partābgarh .	432	265	127	38
Kundā . .	543	289	151	50
Pattī . .	497	256	136	41
Total	1,442	810	414	129

Rice covered 207 square miles, or 26 per cent. of the total, barley 192 square miles, gram 138, wheat 111, *arhar* 88, peas and *masūr* 62, *jowār* 54, and *bājra* 52. The chief non-food crops are poppy (19), *san*-hemp (16), and sugar-cane (19). A little indigo is also grown, and there are many small *pān* gardens.

A marked increase occurred in the area under cultivation between the first and second regular settlements, chiefly due to the reclamation of waste. A large area near the Ganges, once occupied by a swamp, was reclaimed by a European, who constructed a large dam and erected pumps. The drainage of the Patti *tahsīl* has recently been improved. The area bearing two crops in a year has also risen, and the principal changes in the methods of cultivation have been directed towards increasing this area. The larger areas under rice, sugar-cane, and poppy are also noticeable. Advances are taken with some regularity under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. During the ten years ending 1900 the total loans amounted to 1.6 lakhs, of which 1.1 lakhs was advanced in 1896-7. In the next four years the advances averaged Rs. 3,500 annually.

The cattle bred locally are small and inferior. The ponies of the District are also poor, but a stallion is now maintained by Government. Sheep and goats are largely kept, and a fine breed of sheep is found in the Kundā *tahsīl*. The Gadariās, or shepherds, who own the latter keep them chiefly for their wool.

Wells are the chief source of irrigation, supplying 257 square miles in 1903-4. Tanks or swamps served 153 square miles, but the area supplied from them is liable to considerable fluctuations. Thus in the dry year 1897 more than 84 per cent. of the irrigated area was supplied from wells. Other sources are negligible. The number of wells is

increasing rapidly, and masonry wells have replaced unprotected ones to a considerable extent. Water is almost invariably raised from wells in leathern buckets drawn by bullocks, and from tanks and *jhils* by the swing-basket. Some of the tanks used for irrigation are artificial but these are of small size.

Kankar or nodular limestone is the chief mineral product, and is used for metalling roads and for making lime. A little saltpetre is extracted from saline efflorescences, and glass is also manufactured.

There are very few industries besides agriculture. Indigo is still made on a small scale, and sugar-refining is of considerable importance in the east of the District. An interesting experiment in the rearing of silkworms and manufacture of silk is being conducted by the *talukdār* of Kālā-kānkar. Coarse cotton cloth and woollen blankets are made at a few places.

Trade and communications.

The District exports grain, oilseeds, opium, *san*-hemp, and hides, and imports piece-goods, metals, hardware, and sugar, the local production of common sugar being insufficient. Belā is the chief mart, and small markets have sprung up at several places along the railway.

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes from south-east to north-west across the District, and at Belā meets the Allahābād-Fyzābād branch running from north to south. There are 615 miles of road, of which 64 are metalled. The latter are in charge of the Public Works department; but the cost of all but 24 miles is charged to Local funds. The chief routes are from Partābgarh town to Allahābād and Fyzābād, and towards Rāe Bareli and Akbarpur. Avenues of trees are maintained on 97 miles.

The District is so well protected by means of irrigation that it has suffered little from famine. Deficiency of rain caused some damage to the crops in 1864, 1868, and 1873. In 1878 the effects of drought in the previous year were more

Famine.

marked, and relief works were opened, but never attracted more than 4,600 persons on one day. The early cessation of the rains in 1896 was felt, because it followed a series of years in which excessive rain had done much damage. Relief works were opened in December, but were not largely resorted to, and distress was less severe than in the adjoining Districts.

The Deputy-Commissioner is usually assisted by four Deputy-Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is stationed at the head-quarters of each *tahsil*. The cultivation of poppy is supervised by an officer of the Opium

Administration.

Two Munsifs and a Subordinate Judge have civil jurisdiction in the District, which is included in the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Rāe

Barelī. Crime is light and not of a serious type, the more heinous forms being rare. Thefts and burglaries are the chief offences. Female infanticide was once very prevalent, but has not been suspected for many years.

A summary settlement was made in 1856, and on the restoration of order in 1858 a second summary settlement was carried out, by which the revenue was fixed at 7.3 lakhs. A survey was then made, and a regular settlement followed between 1860 and 1871. The assessment was largely based on the actual rent-rolls, and average rates were derived from these to value land cultivated by proprietors or held on grain rents. It resulted in an enhancement of the revenue to 9.9 lakhs. A large number of claims to rights in land were decided by the settlement courts. The second regular settlement was made between 1892 and 1896 by the Deputy-Commissioner in addition to his regular duties. It was based, as usual, on the actual rent-rolls, and allowance was made in valuing land which did not pay cash rents for the difference in rents paid by high-caste and low-caste cultivators. The new revenue amounts to 13.4 lakhs, and the incidence is Rs. 1.6 per acre, with very slight variations in different *parganas*.

Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	9,53	9,96	13,26	13,03
Total revenue . . .	11,75	12,98	18,20	18,13

There is one municipality, BELĀ, and three towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Beyond the limits of these, local affairs are managed by the District board, which in 1903-4 had an income of Rs. 90,000, chiefly derived from local rates, and an expenditure of Rs. 97,000, including Rs. 49,000 spent on roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of police has under him a force of 2 inspectors, 65 subordinate officers, and 237 constables distributed in 12 police stations, besides 32 municipal and town police, and 1,719 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 125 prisoners in 1903.

In regard to education, Partābgarh does not hold a high place. In 1901, 3.1 per cent. of the population (6.1 males and 0.1 females) could read and write. The number of public schools increased from 88 with 3,121 pupils in 1880-1 to 126 with 7,037 pupils in 1900-1. In 1903-4 there were 161 such schools with 7,493 pupils, of whom 65 were girls, besides 48 private schools with 1,036 pupils, including 2 girls. Only 916 pupils had advanced beyond the primary stage. Two schools are managed by Government and 100 by the District

board. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 24,000 was provided from Local funds, and Rs. 6,000 by fees.

There are ten hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 95 in-patients. In 1903 the number of cases treated was 49,000, including 674 in-patients, and 1,489 operations were performed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,000, chiefly met from Local funds.

About 24,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-4, representing the low proportion of 26 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is compulsory only in the municipality of Belā.

[H. R. Nevill, *District Gazetteer*, 1904.]

Partābgarh Tahsīl (*Pratāpgarh*).—Central *tahsīl* of Partābgarh District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Atehā and Partābgarh, and lying between 25° 43' and 26° 11' N. and 81° 31' and 82° 4' E., with an area of 432 square miles. Population increased from 306,427 in 1891 to 316,580 in 1901, this being the only part of the District which showed an appreciable rise. There are 679 villages and three towns, BELĀ (population, 8,041), the District and *tahsīl* head-quarters, and PARTĀBGARH (5,148) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-4 was Rs. 4,17,000, and for cesses Rs. 67,000. The density of population, 733 persons per square mile, is the highest in the District. Through the centre of the *tahsīl* flows the Sai in a very winding channel. The banks of the river are sandy, but good loam is found at a short distance. In the south the soil is clay and swamps abound. In 1903-4 the area under cultivation was 265 square miles, of which 127 were irrigated, wells being the chief source of supply.

Partābgarh Town (*Pratāpgarh*) (2).—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of the same name, United Provinces, situated in 25° 54' N. and 81° 57' E., 5 miles south of BELĀ. Population (1901), 5,148. It is said to have been founded about 1617 by Rājā Partāb Singh. The fort was of some importance in the eighteenth century and sustained several sieges. In the nineteenth century it was taken by the Oudh government. The Rājā of Partābgarh resides in a fine building, portions of which are of considerable antiquity. He maintains a large school with 164 pupils, and a dispensary. Partābgarh is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income of about Rs. 600. There is a flourishing local trade.

Parūr (*Paravūr*).—Head-quarters of the *tāluk* of the same name in Travancore State, Madras, situated in 10° 10' N. and 76° 15' E., about 17 miles north of Ernākulam, the southern terminus of the Cochin-Shoranūr Railway. Population (1901), 12,962, including almost all the Jews of Travancore. A Rājā of Parūr once ruled here. At one time the place belonged to Cochin, but it was made over to Travancore

in 1762. It was then converted into a military station for the frontier troops. Tipū, in his second invasion of Travancore, destroyed a great portion of it. It is now a busy trading centre, and contains the courts of a District and Sessions Judge, a Munsif and a magistrate, and other public offices.

Pārvatipur.—Village in the head-quarters subdivision of Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, situated in $25^{\circ} 40'$ N. and $88^{\circ} 56'$ E. Population (1901), 1,787. It is an important railway junction, where the Assam and Bihār sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway branch off east and west from the main line.

Pārvatipuram Subdivision.—Subdivision of Vizagapatam District, Madras, consisting of the *zamīndāri tahsils* of PĀRVATĪPURAM (including Agency area), BISSAMCUTTACK, RĀYAGADA, GUNUPUR, BOBBILI, and SĀLŪR (including Agency area).

Pārvatipuram Tahsīl.—*Zamīndāri tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, lying between $18^{\circ} 38'$ and $19^{\circ} 8'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 17'$ and $83^{\circ} 50'$ E., in the north of the extensive plain drained by the Nāgāvali or Lāngulya river, with an area of 799 square miles. The population in 1901 was 160,523, compared with 157,014 in 1891. The head-quarters are at PĀRVATĪPURAM TOWN (population, 17,308); the number of villages is 498. The northern part of the *tahsīl* is hilly and lies within the Agency limits; the rest is flat and presents no features of interest. The *tahsīl* is all *zamīndāri* land, belonging partly to the Belgām and Pārvatipuram estates and partly to the *zamīndārs* of Kurupām, Sangamvalsa, and Merangi. The demand for land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 was Rs. 77,500.

Pārvatipuram Town.—Head-quarters of the subdivision and *tahsīl* of the same name in Vizagapatam District, Madras, lying in $18^{\circ} 47'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 26'$ E. Population (1901), 17,308. An Assistant Superintendent of police and a police reserve are stationed here. Lying at the junction of roads from Bengal, Jeypore, Pālkonda, and Vizianagram, Pārvatipuram is a rapidly growing centre of trade between the hills and the low country.

Pasni.—An open roadstead and port in Makrān, Baluchistān, situated in $25^{\circ} 16'$ N. and $63^{\circ} 28'$ E., about 220 miles from Karāchi, on a sandbank connecting the headland of Zarren with the mainland. The inhabitants live in mat huts; the telegraph bungalow and three other structures constitute the only permanent buildings. The population (1904) numbers 1,489, and consists of Meds (1,065) with a few Hindus, Khojas or Lotiās, and Kalmatis. Pasni obtains its importance from its proximity to Turbat, the head-quarters of Makrān, about 70 miles distant. Mail steamers make fortnightly calls at the port, but the open roadstead affords poor anchorage. Improved facilities for landing are now in contemplation. The trade of Pasni is rapidly

expanding, and amounted in value to about $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs during the twenty-one months from June, 1903, to February, 1905. The annual customs lease has also risen from Rs. 4,500 in 1899 to Rs. 18,000 in 1905. The only industry is fishing, on which the majority of the population subsist.

Pasrūr Tahsil.—Central *tahsil* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 56'$ and $32^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 32'$ and $74^{\circ} 57'$ E., with an area of 394 square miles. The population in 1901 was 193,746, compared with 203,875 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of PASRŪR (population, 8,335), and it also contains the town of KILA SOBHA SINGH (3,338) and 443 villages. The land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 3,10,000. Irrigation dams are an important factor in cultivation, especially in the south and west of the *tahsil*. The richest tract is the north-east corner. In the centre the country lies higher and is less fertile, while in the south the soil is a sour clay. The Degh passes through the eastern portion.

Pasrūr Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 16'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 40'$ E., on the road from Siālkot to Amritsar, 18 miles south of Siālkot town. Population (1901), 8,335. It was originally called Parasrūr after Paras Rām, Brāhman, to whom the town was assigned by its founder; it is mentioned by Bābar as a halting-place between Siālkot and Kalānaur, and seems to have once been of considerable importance. It possesses a large tank, constructed in the reign of Jahāngīr. To feed this, Dārā Shikoh dug a canal, traces of which are still extant. Near by are the remains of a bridge built by Shāh Daula. At the Muharram a great gathering takes place at the shrine of Miān Barkhurdār, a famous Muhammadan saint. The trade of Pasrūr has much decayed, partly through the opening of the North-Western Railway, and partly on account of the octroi duties which have diverted trade to the neighbouring village of Kalāswāla. Hand-printed cotton stuffs are the only manufacture of importance. Pasrūr is a station of the American United Presbyterian Mission. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,900, and the expenditure Rs. 7,800. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,900. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular high school maintained by the District board, and a Government dispensary.

Pātan Tāluka (1).—North-western *tāluka* of the Kadi *prānt*, Baroda State, with an area of 409 square miles. The population fell from 136,083 in 1891 to 104,136 in 1901. The *tāluka* contains two towns, PĀTAN (population, 31,402), the head-quarters, and BALISNA (4,650); and 140 villages. It presents the appearance of a fairly wooded plain, with the river Saraswatī running through the centre. To the west and

north the soil is black, while to the east it is light and sandy. In 1904-5 the land revenue was Rs. 3,26,000.

Pātan Town (1).—Head-quarters of the *tāluka* of the same name, Kadi *prānt*, Baroda State, situated in $23^{\circ} 51' N.$ and $72^{\circ} 10' E.$, on the Gaikwār's State line from Mehsāna on the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway. Population (1901), 31,402. In former times it was known as ANHILVĀDA or Anhilpur, and was founded about A.D. 746, or, according to some accounts, in 765, by Vanarājā, the forest-born son of the beautiful Rānī, Rūp Sundri. He was the first of a line of kings, named Chāvada, a dynasty which was succeeded by the Solankis, and afterwards by the Vāghelas. The town, afterwards known as Nahrwāra or Nahrwāla, was celebrated for its size and magnificence, and yielded much plunder to Mahmūd of Ghazni. The last of the Vāghelas, Karan Ghelo ('the insane'), was overpowered in 1298 by Ulugh Khān; and the Muhammadans afterwards levelled the walls of the town, buried the temples in their foundations, and ploughed up the ground on which they stood. The modern Pātan has sprung up on the ruins left by the ancient conquerors, but does not possess the magnificent palaces, parks, tanks, schools, libraries, markets, and offices which are said to have adorned the old town. Some remains, however, are still to be seen which indicate the former greatness of Anhilvāda. One of these is the Rānī Vāv, or large well built by Udayamati, the queen of Rājā Bhīma, in the eleventh century, of which a few battered fragments remain. The water is said to possess the power of curing infantile cough. The Sahasra Ling Talāv, or 'tank with the thousand shrines,' was dedicated to Siva by the famous Jay Singh Siddha Rājā of the Solanki line (1093-1143), when he set out on his expedition against Yasovarman, king of Mālwa. But of this nothing now remains, save a large field with the ruins of a Muhammadan building in the centre, constructed on the site of a temple. Bairam, the minister of Humāyūn and Akbar, was assassinated on the bank of this lake in 1561, while on his way to Mecca. A marble statue of Vanarājā, the founder of the place, in one of the Jain temples, bears an inscription dated 1467. Another tank worthy of notice is the large reservoir to the south of the town, known as the Khān Sarovar, which, however, is of Muhammadan origin. The modern town of Pātan, together with the citadel, is the result of Marāthā efforts. It is situated to the south-east of old Anhilvāda, nearly a mile from the Saraswatī river. A lofty wall, most of which is of great thickness, entirely surrounds it, and there are numerous gateways. The public buildings, of which the chief are the offices in the citadel, the high school, and the civil hospital, are of no great interest; and the general aspect of the streets and houses, with the exception of a few which display profuse and elaborate wood-carving, is depressing. The Jain temples in the town are said to

number 108 or 110, but none is of much architectural or archaeological importance. In these thousands of palm-leaf manuscripts are carefully preserved, of which a list has recently been made. The manufactures carried on at the present day are not of great importance, though there is a fair out-turn of swords, betel-nut slicers, *patolas* (variegated *sārīs*), embroidery, and pottery. The last is said to be superior to any of its kind in Gujarāt, and is remarkable for its glaze. It is, however, of a very fragile nature. Wood-carving and ivory-turning are also practised. The town is the most important centre for trade in the Kadi *prānt*, and its commercial facilities have been greatly increased since the opening of the line from Mehsāna to Pātan. The municipality, which was reconstituted on a partly elective basis in 1905, has an income of Rs. 10,000 from excise, customs, and tolls, besides an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the State.

[J. Burgess and H. Cousens, *Architectural Antiquities of Gujarāt* (1903).]

Pātan Tāluka (2).—South-easternmost *tāluka* of Sātāra District, Bombay, lying between $17^{\circ} 8'$ and $17^{\circ} 34'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 39'$ and $74^{\circ} 4'$ E., with an area of 438 square miles. It contains 203 villages, but no town. Pātan is the head-quarters. The population in 1901 was 104,167, compared with 131,833 in 1891. The density, 238 persons per square mile, is the same as the average of the District. The demand for land revenue in 1903-4 was 1.2 lakhs, and for cesses Rs. 11,000. Pātan is hilly. The chief feature in the west is the Koyna valley running south, with lofty flanking hills. On the east the valleys of the Koyna, Tārli, and Kole open into the plains of the Kistna. The soil of the eastern valleys is good, yielding both early and late crops, chiefly *jowār* and ground-nuts, and, when watered, sugar-cane. The rest of the soil is red, and except in the hollows where rice and sometimes sugar-cane are grown, is under nomadic cultivation. The Koyna and the Tārli with their feeders furnish abundance of water to the villages on and near their banks. Away from the rivers, both on the tops of the hills and in the valleys, especially during March, April, and May, water is scarce. The climate is cool and healthy in the hot season, but the chilly damp of the rains makes it feverish. Compared with the greater portion of the District the rainfall is heavy, averaging 67 inches annually.

Pātan Town (or Lālita Pātan) (2).—One of the chief towns of Nepāl, situated, approximately, in lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$ N. and long. $85^{\circ} 20'$ E., on rising ground, a short distance from the southern bank of the Bāghmati, about 2 miles south-east of Kātmāndu. Pātan is thus described by Dr. Wright, formerly Surgeon to the British Residency in Nepāl:—

‘It is an older town than Kātmāndu, having been built in the reign of Rājā Bir Deva in the Kāligat year 3400 (A.D. 299). It is also

known by the names of Yellondesi and Lālita Pātan. The latter name is derived from Lālit, the founder of the city. Its general aspect is much the same as that of the capital [Kātmāndu]. The streets are as narrow and dirty, the gutters as offensive, and the temples even more numerous; but it appears much more dilapidated than Kātmāndu, many of the houses and temples being in ruins. The main square, however, in the centre of the town, is very handsome. On one side is the old Darbār with a fine brazen gateway, guardian lions, and endless carvings. In front of this are monoliths, with the usual figures on them, and behind these a row of handsome old temples of every description. The parade-ground lies to the south-east of the town, the road to it passing through a suburb abounding in pigs. The parade-ground is extensive, and there are several large tanks to the west, while on the southern side stands a huge Buddhist temple of the most primitive description. This temple is merely a mound or dome of brickwork, covered with earth. There is a small shrine at each of the cardinal points, and on the top what looks like a wooden ladder. Many similar mound-temples or *chaityas* exist in and around Pātan. The population of the town is said to be about 30,000, mainly Newārs.

From the early part of the seventeenth century Pātan was one of the three petty Newār States in the Valley of Nepāl, and its quarrels with its neighbours at Kātmāndu and Bhātgaon paved the way for its conquest by the Gurkhas in 1768-9. The town is now garrisoned by the Gurkha government.

Pātan.—District and head-quarters thereof in the Būndi State, Rājputāna. See KESHORAI PĀTAN.

Patancherū.—Village in the Kalabgūr *tāluk* of Medak District, Hyderābād State, situated in 17° 32' N. and 78° 16' E. Population (1901), 1,886. It was formerly the head-quarters of the Sūbahdār (Commissioner) of the Bīdar Division, and is still the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Medak Gulshanābād Division. Groups of underground Hindu temples are said to exist in the vicinity of the village, buried under the sand. Some old copper coins were recently discovered here. A pillar bearing the zodiacal signs, sculptured in a circle around a lotus or conventional representation of the sun, is an interesting relic. The place contains many buildings and tombs of Musalmān origin.

Pataudi State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, lying between 28° 14' and 28° 22' N. and 76° 42' and 76° 52' E., in the midst of the British District of Gurgaon. Its area is 52 square miles; population (1901), 21,933; and it contains one town, PATAUDI (population, 4,171), the capital, and 40 villages. It consists of a level plain, badly watered, except in a few villages to which floods give occasional irrigation. The ruling chief of Pataudi is descended from a saintly Afghān family,

which settled originally near Samāna in Patiāla. A descendant, Talab Faiz Khān, who was closely connected with the Jhajjar family by marriage, was in the Marāthā service and received the fief of Rohtak. On the defeat of the Marāthās in 1803 he was employed under Lord Lake, who in 1806 granted him the Pataudi territory in perpetuity. In 1826 he took part in the siege of Bharatpur. His son, Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny of 1857. The present Nawāb was born in 1863 and succeeded in 1898. The administration is carried on by a *nāzīm*, who exercises judicial functions and superintends the revenue administration, which is in the hands of a *tahsildār* with a staff of eleven subordinates. The State maintains a small force of horsemen as the Nawāb's personal escort, and 33 infantrymen who are employed on guard duties. It also supports a dispensary and a primary school at Pataudi, and 4 village schools. The total land revenue, as settled in 1891, amounts to Rs. 76,631. The excise administration is leased to the British Government for Rs. 650 per annum.

Pataudi Town.—Capital of the Pataudi State, Punjab, situated in $28^{\circ} 20' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 48' E.$, 19 miles south-west of Gurgaon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jatauli station on the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway. Population (1901), 4,171. It was founded in the time of Jalāl-ud-din Khiljī, by Pata, a Mewātī, from whom it derives its name. The town contains the residence of the Nawāb of Pataudi and the public offices of the State.

Pātdi.—State in the Kāthiāwār Political Agency, Bombay, lying between $23^{\circ} 7'$ and $23^{\circ} 8' N.$ and $71^{\circ} 48'$ and $71^{\circ} 58' E.$, with an area of 40 square miles. The population in 1901 was 2,190, residing in seven villages. The revenue in 1903-4 was Rs. 22,000, and the cultivated area 94 square miles. The State ranks as a fourth-class State in Kāthiāwār.

Pātdi.—Town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay. See PĀTRI.

Pathānkot Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 5'$ and $32^{\circ} 30' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 20'$ and $75^{\circ} 56' E.$, with an area of 367 square miles. It consists mainly of a narrow strip of broken country along the left bank of the Rāvi, but includes a small fertile tract to the west of the river, irrigated by hill-streams. It includes the hill station of DALHOUSIE (population, 1,316), together with the cantonments of BALŪN and BAKLOH, and the cart-road leading thereto. It also contains the towns of PATHĀNKOT (population, 6,091), the head-quarters, and SUJĀNPUR (5,687); and 395 villages. The population in 1901 was 141,623, compared with 140,850 in 1891. The land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 2,76,000.

Pathānkot Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 16' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 40' E.$

and the terminus of the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,091. A good cart-road leads from Pathānkot to Pālampur (70 miles) and Dharmasāla (52 miles), and another to Dunera (for Dalhousie and Chamba). The situation of Pathānkot has, from very ancient times, made it an emporium of trade between the hills and plains. From coins found here, Cunningham concluded that it was at an early date inhabited by the Udumbarās, who are coupled in the Purānas with the Traigarttās and Kulindās, or people of Kāngra and Kulū, and with the Kapisthalās, who must be the Kambistholi mentioned by Arrian as dwelling on the Rāvi; and that the kingdom of Dahmeri, which in historical times included most of Gurdāspur and Kāngra, bears a name derived from this people. The capital of this State was Nūrpur in Kāngra, but Pathānkot must have been a place of some importance, as from it the Pathānia Rājputs of Nūrpur take their name¹. It was from ancient times held by a line of Rājput chiefs, of whom the most noted are Rājā Bakht Mal, who fought for Sikandar Sūri at Mānkot; Bās Deo, who rebelled against Akbar; Sūraj Mal, who rebelled against Jahāngīr; and Jagat Singh, who rebelled against Shāh Jahān and accompanied Dārā Shikoh to Kandahār. The State of Pathānkot was taken by Ranjīt Singh in 1815. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 11,500, and the expenditure Rs. 11,200. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 10,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 11,800. Pathānkot is the seat of a considerable blanket and shawl-weaving industry, and, lying at the point where the trade routes from Chamba, Nūrpur, and Kāngra unite, is a place of some commercial importance, with a growing trade. The District board maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Pathardi.—Town in the Shevgaon *tāluka* of Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, situated in 19° 10' N. and 75° 11' E., about 30 miles east of Ahmadnagar city. Population (1901), 6,299. The town lies picturesquely on the side of a steep hill which rises in the midst of a barren tract, skirted on the north and east by a range of hills running from Dongargaon into the Nizām's Dominions.

Patharghāta.—Hill in the head-quarters subdivision of Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, lying between 25° 17' and 25° 22' N. and 87° 12' and 87° 16' E., on the bank of the Ganges. On the northern side of the hill are some rock sculptures, apparently of a date prior to the seventh or eighth century A.D., the most interesting of which is a long row of figures known locally as the *Chaurāsi sunni* ('84 sages'). The

¹ *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xiv, p. 115. The name of Pathānkot has nothing to do with the trans-Indus Pathāns, but is often written Paithān, and according to Cunningham is a corruption of *Pratisthāna*, 'the established city.'

hill also contains five caves, in the most important of which, the Bateswar cave, bronze and silver relics have been discovered.

[M. Martin, *Eastern India*, vol. ii, pp. 64-5; *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xv, pp. 36-7.]

Pathārī State.—A petty mediatised State in Central India, under the Bhopāl Agency, with an area of 22 square miles, and a population (1901) of 2,704. Locally the State is called Baro-Pathārī or Chor-Pathārī, the former from the old ruined city of Baro, the latter from its former unenviable notoriety as the home of marauding gangs.

The chiefs, who are descended from the Bhopāl house, are Pathāns of the Bārakzai family and the Mirzai Khel. Murīd Muhammad Khān, father of the original grantee, held a *jāgīr* in Rāhatgarh (now in the Central Provinces), of which he was deprived by Mahādājī Sindhia. On the mediation of the British authorities, however, his son, Haidar Muhammad Khān, received the Pathārī *jāgīr* in 1794, as a grant from Daulat Rao Sindhia. Land is still held by the Nawābs at Rāhatgarh, in the Saugor District of the Central Provinces. The present chief, Abdul Karīm Khān, succeeded in 1859 as a boy of five, and received powers in 1872. He pursued, however, a course of extravagance, plunging the State so deeply in debt as to necessitate his removal from the management in 1895. He resides at Sehore with his family, and the State continues under British administration. The chief bears the hereditary title of Nawāb. The archaeological remains at Pathārī are of considerable interest, forming in fact a part of those at Baro, which is situated one mile south of this town. The road from Baro to Pathārī is marked by the remains of numerous temples, *satī* stones, and other indications of an extensive settlement.

The soil is fertile and produces good crops. Of the total area of 22 square miles, 5 square miles, or 23 per cent., are cultivated, while 12 square miles are capable of cultivation, the rest being grazing, jungle, and waste land. The chief ordinarily exercises limited powers, all serious matters being dealt with by the Political Agent. The State has a revenue of Rs. 9,000. Its finances are at present burdened with a debt of Rs. 30,000.

The chief town of Pathārī is picturesquely situated on a small sandstone hill 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, on the edge of a lake enclosed by a fine dam of undressed stone, in 23° 56' N. and 78° 13' E. It is 11 miles distant by metalled road from Kulhār station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901), 1,106. A British post office and a jail are situated in the town.

Pathārī shows many signs of its importance in the early days of Hindu rule, though, as it now stands, it is purely Muhammadan in character. The remains of numerous statues, carved stones from Hindu temples, and old foundations are everywhere visible. The

principal object of interest is the magnificent column which stands to the east of the town. It is cut from a fine white sandstone, apparently hewn in the old quarry close by, and is 47 feet high, 42 feet being in a single piece. It is surmounted by a bell capital, on which there were originally two human figures back to back, but only a part of one remains. Close by is a small temple, which now contains a *lingam*, but was originally dedicated to Vishnu, as is shown by the figure of Garuda over the doorway. On the northern face of the pillar there is an inscription of thirty-eight lines. The record is dated in A.D. 861, and sets out that the temple of Vishnu (no doubt that close by) was built by a king Parabala of the Rāshtrakūta race, who set up this Garuda bannered pillar before it. The record is additionally interesting in connexion with the Monghyr copperplate, which records the birth of the Pāla king Devapāla, who was born of Rām Devī, daughter of king Parabala. A slab in an old *baori* (well with steps), dated in 1676, records its construction by Mahārājā Prithwirāj Jū Deo, in the time of Aurangzeb. The Hindu town was destroyed by the Muhammadans, possibly by Alamgir.

[*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. xvii, part ii, p. 305; A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. vii, p. 64; vol. x, p. 69; *Nachrichten der König. Gesell. der Wissen. zu Göttingen* (1901), p. 519; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xxi, p. 258.]

Pathārī.—*Thakurāt* in the MĀLWĀ AGENCY, Central India.

Pathāria.—*Thakurāt* in the BHOPĀL AGENCY, Central India.

Pāthar Kachhār.—State in the Baghelkhand Agency, Central India. See BARAUNDĀ.

Patheingyi.—Township to the east of Mandalay city in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, lying between 21° 51' and 22° 8' N. and 96° 3' and 96° 24' E., with an area of 213 square miles. Its population was 31,597 in 1891, and 28,546 in 1901, distributed in 152 villages, the head-quarters being at Patheingyi (population, 532), about 6 miles north-east of Mandalay. The western part of the township is irrigated by the Shwetachaung Canal and produces rice; the eastern is high land bearing 'dry crops.' *Mayin* rice is cultivated below the Nanda tank and west of the Shwetachaung Canal, and the centre of the township is now irrigated by the Mandalay Canal. The area cultivated was 65 square miles in 1903-4, but will probably increase largely now that the Mandalay Canal has been completed. The land revenue and *thathameda* amounted to Rs. 2,02,000.

Pāthri Tāluk.—Western *tāluk* of Parbhani District, Hyderābād State, with an area of 784 square miles. Including *jāgīrs*, the population in 1901 was 119,324, compared with 123,553 in 1891, the decline being due to the famine of 1900. The *tāluk* contains two towns, PĀTHRI (population, 5,828), the head-quarters, and MĀNWAT (7,395);

and 170 villages, of which 19 are *jāgīr*. In 1905 this *tālūk* received 8 villages from the Ambarh *tālūk* of Aurangābād District, and gave 6 villages to that *tālūk* in exchange. The land revenue in 1901 was 3·8 lakhs. The Godāvari river separates it from Bhīr District on the south. The soils are chiefly alluvial and *regar*. North is the *jāgīr tālūk* of Partūr; population (1901), 28,213. It comprises 90 villages; and Partūr (4,043), its head-quarters, is a station on the Hyderābād-Godāvari Valley Railway. It has an area of about 374 square miles, and contains a ginning factory, a State post office and a British sub-post office, a school, and a dispensary, the last two being maintained by the *jāgīr* authorities.

Pāthri Town.—Head-quarters of the *tālūk* of the same name in Parbhani District, Hyderābād State, situated in 19° 15' N. and 76° 27' E. Population (1901), 5,828. The town contains a *tahsīl* and police inspector's office, a post office, and two schools.

Pathyār.—Village in Kāngra District, Punjab, 12 miles south-east of Dharmśāla. Population (1901), 1,983. An inscription of a primitive type, cut in both the Brahmī and Kharoshthī scripts, in letters of remarkable size, recording the dedication of a tank, probably in the third century B.C., has been found here. The village suffered serious damage in the earthquake of April 4, 1905.

[*Epigraphia Indica*, vol. vii, p. 116.]

- **Patiāla State.**—The largest in area, wealth, and population of the three Phūlkiān States, Punjab, and the most populous of all the Native States in the Province, though second to Bahāwalpur in area. It lies mainly in the eastern plains of the Punjab, which form part of the great natural division called the Indo-Gangetic Plain West; but its territories are somewhat scattered, as, owing to historical causes, it comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and the Nārnaul *ilāka*, which now constitutes the *nizāmat* of Mohindargarh, in the extreme south-east on the borders of Jaipur and Alwar States in Rājputāna. The territory is interspersed with small tracts or even single villages belonging to the States of Nābha, Jīnd, and Māler Kotla, and to the British Districts of Ludhiāna, Ferozepore, and Karnāl, while, on the other hand, it includes several detached villages or groups of villages which lie within the natural borders of those States and Districts.

Its scattered nature makes it impossible to describe its boundaries clearly and succinctly, but briefly it may be described as consisting of three portions. The main portion, lying between 29° 23' and 30° 55' N. and 74° 40' and 76° 59' E., and comprising the plains portion of the State west of the Jumna valley and south of the Sutlej, is bordered on the north by the Districts of Ludhiāna and Ferozepore; on the east by Karnāl and Ambāla; on the south by the State of Jīnd and Hissār District; and on the west by Hissār. This portion forms a rough parallelo-

gram, 139 miles in length from east to west, and 125 miles from north to south, with an appendage on the south lying south of the Ghaggar river and forming part of the *nizāmat* of Karmgarh. The second block lies in the Siwālik Hills, between $30^{\circ}40'$ and $31^{\circ}10'$ N. and $76^{\circ}49'$ and $77^{\circ}19'$ E. It is bordered on the north by the Hill States of Bhāgal, Dhāmi, and Bhajji; on the east by those of Koti, Keonthal, and Sirmūr; on the south by Ambāla District; and on the west by the States of Nālāgarh and Mailog, and by Ambāla District. This portion is 36 miles from north to south, and 29 miles from east to west, and forms a part of the *nizāmat* of Pinjaur. The third block, the *nizāmat* of Mohindargarh, lies between $27^{\circ}47'$ and $28^{\circ}28'$ N. and $75^{\circ}56'$ and $76^{\circ}17'$ E., and is entirely surrounded by Native States—Jind to the north, Alwar and Nābha to the east, and Jaipur to the south and west. It is 45 miles from north to south, and 22 miles from east to west.

No great river flows through the State or along its borders, the chief stream being the Ghaggar, which runs in an ill-defined bed from the north-east of its main portion south-west through the Pawādh to the Bāngar and thence in a more westerly direction, separating the Pawādh from the Bāngar (Narwāna *tahsīl*), after which it leaves Patiāla territory. The other streams are mere seasonal torrents. They include the Sirhind Choa or stream which enters the State near Sirhind and traverses the Fatehgarh, Bhawānigarh, and Sunām *tahsīls*, following probably the alignment of the canal cut by Fīroz Shāh III about 1361. South of this through the Bhawānigarh and Karmgarh *tahsīls* flows the Jhambowāli Chohi, and the Patiālewāli Nadī, which passes the capital. Both fall into the Ghaggar. There are minor streams in the Pinjaur *tahsīl* and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. In the former alone are there any hills of importance, the rest of the State being a level plain.

Geologically, the State may be divided into the Patiāla Siwāliks, composed entirely of Tertiary and principally of Upper Tertiary deposits; the Arāvalli outliers in Mohindargarh; and the portion which lies in the Indo-Gangetic alluvium.

Botanically, the State includes a large portion of the Eastern Punjab, belonging partly to the upper Gangetic plain, and partly to the desert area; the territories of Nārnaul, &c., in north-eastern Rājputāna, with a desert flora; and a tract near Simla in the Outer Himālayas, whose flora is practically that described in the *Flora Simlensis*. The *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows abundantly in the Pawādh and Dūn, is used for all agricultural purposes. The *beri* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) is planted near wells and in fields, and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and at Sunām, Sāmāna, and Sanaur in gardens. Banūr and Sirhind, the eastern parts of the Pawādh, are noted for their mangoes. The *pīpal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *barota* (*Ficus indica*), and *nīm* (*Melia Azadirachta*)

are planted close to wells and ponds near villages. The *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) is planted in avenues along the canals, and *siras* (*Albizia Lebbek*) on the road-sides. The *frāns* (*Tamarix orientalis*), common near villages, is used for roofing. The *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) is found in marshy lands and *bars* (reserves). The *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *kākar*, *vern*, and *jāl* are common in the Jangal, Bāngar, and Mohindargarh. The *khair* (*Acacia Catechu*) and *gugal* (*Balsamodendron Mukul*) are common in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, and the *khajūr* (*Phoenix dactylifera*) in Pinjaur, Dūn, and in the Bet (Fatehgarh *tahsīl*).

Chital (spotted deer), *charkh*, *kākar* (barking-deer), musk deer, *gural*, and leopard are common in the hills; and the following mammals are found throughout the State: wolf, jackal, fox, wild cat, otter (in the Bet), wild hog (in the *bars*), antelope, *nīlgai* (in the *bars*, Bet, Narwāna, and Mohindargarh), monkeys (in the Narwāna *tahsīl*), and gazelle (*chinkāra*).

Game-birds include peafowl, partridges (black and grey), quail, lapwing, *chikor*, and pheasant (in the hills). The crane, snipe, green pigeon, goose, and sand-grouse are all seasonal visitors. Among venomous snakes are the cobra, *chitkabra* or *kauriāla* (found everywhere), *dhāman*, *ragadbans*, and *padma* (in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*).

The healthiest parts of the State are the Bāngar and Jangal tracts and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The Bet and the *thānas* of Ghurām Ghanaur and Banūr are very unhealthy, consisting largely of swamps. In the Pawādh, where there is no marsh-land, the general health is fair. The climate of the hills is excellent, except in the Pinjaur *thāna*. In the Pinjaur hills the winter is cold, and the rainy season begins somewhat earlier than in the plains, while in summer the heat is moderate. In the Jangal tract and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* the heat is intense in the hot season, which begins early, and the air is dry all the year round. But if the sky is clear the nights are generally cool.

The rainfall, like the temperature, varies considerably in different parts of the State. About Pinjaur and Kālka at the foot of the Simla Hills it averages 40 inches, but decreases away from the Himālayas, being probably 30 inches at Sirhind, 25 at Patiāla and Pail, 20 at Bhawānigarh, and only 12 or 13 at Bhatinda and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. In the south-west the rainfall is not only less in amount, but more capricious than in the north and east. Fortunately the zone of insufficient rainfall is now for the most part protected by the Sirhind Canal, but Mohindargarh is still liable to severe and frequent droughts.

Patiāla town lies in a depression, and there were disastrous floods in 1852, 1887, and 1888. The greatest achievement of the State Public Works department has been the construction of protective works, which have secured the town from the possibility of such calamities in future.

The earlier history of Patiāla is that of the PHŪLKIĀN STATES. Its history as a separate power nominally dates from 1762, in which year

History. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni conferred the title of Rājā upon Ala Singh, its chief; but it may be more justly regarded as dating from 1763, when the Sikh confederation took the fortress of Sirhind from Ahmad Shāh's governor, and proceeded to partition the old Mughal province of Sirhind. In this partition Sirhind itself, with its surrounding country, fell to Rājā Ala Singh. That ruler died in 1765, and was succeeded by his grandson Amar Singh, whose half-brother Himmat Singh also laid claim to the throne, and after a contest was allowed to retain possession of the Bhawānigarh *pargana*. In the following year Rājā Amar Singh conquered Pail and Isru from Māler Kotla, but the latter place was subsequently made over to Jassa Singh Ahlūwālia. In 1767 Amar Singh met Ahmad Shāh on his last invasion of India at Karābawāna, and received the title of Rājā-i-Rājgān. After Ahmad Shāh's departure Amar Singh took Tibba from Māler Kotla, and compelled the sons of Jamāl Khān to effect a peace which remained unbroken for many years. He next sent a force under his general Bakhshi Lakhna to reduce Pinjaur, which had been seized by Gharib Dās of Mani Mājra, and in alliance with the Rājās of Hindūr, Kahlūr, and Sirmūr captured it. He then invaded the territory of Kot Kapūra, but its chief Jodh having been slain in an ambush, he retired without further aggression. His next expedition was against the Bhattis, but in this he met with scant success; and the conduct of the campaign was left to the chief of Nābha, while Amar Singh turned his arms against the fortress of Govindgarh, which commanded the town of Bhatinda. After a long struggle it was taken in 1771. Soon after this Himmat Singh seized his opportunity and got possession of Patiāla itself, but he was induced to surrender it, and died in 1774. In that year a quarrel broke out between Jīnd and Nābha, which resulted in the acquisition of Sangrūr by Jīnd from Nābha, Patiāla intervening to prevent Jīnd from retaining Amloh and Bhadson also. Amar Singh next proceeded to attack Saifābād, a fortress only 4 miles from Patiāla, which he took with the assistance of Sirmūr. In return for this aid, he visited that State and helped its ruler Jagat Parkāsh to suppress a rebellion. In a new campaign in the Bhatti country he defeated their chiefs at Begrān, took Fatehābād and Sirsa, and invested Rania, but was called on to repel the attack made on Jīnd by the Muhammadan governor of Hānsi. For this purpose he dispatched Nānu Mal, his Dīwān, with a strong force, which after defeating the governor of Hānsi overran Hānsi and Hissār, and Rania fell soon after. But the Mughal government under Najaf Khān, its minister, made a last effort to regain the lost districts. At the head of the imperial troops, he seized Karnāl

and part of Rohtak; and the Rājā of Patīāla, though aided for a consideration by Zābita Khān Rohilla, met Najaf Khān at Jīnd and amicably surrendered Hānsi, Hissār, and Rohtak, retaining Fatehābād, Rania, and Sirsa as fiefs of the empire. The wisdom of this moderation was evident. In 1777 Amar Singh overran the Farīdkot and Kot Kapūra districts, but did not attempt to annex them, and his newly-acquired territories taxed his resources to the utmost. Nevertheless, in 1778 he harried the Mani Mājra territory and reduced Gharīb Dās to submission. Thence he marched on Sīālba, where he was severely defeated by its chief and a strong Sikh coalition. To retrieve this disaster Amar Singh formed a stronger confederacy, enticed away the Sīālba troops by offers of higher pay, and at length secured the submission of the chief without bloodshed. In 1779 the Mughal forces marched on Karnāl, Desu Singh, Bhai of Kaithal, being in alliance with them, and hoping by their aid to crush Patīāla; but the Delhi minister found it more profitable to plunder the Bhai, and the Sikhs then united to oppose his advance. He reached Kuhrām, but then retreated, in fear of the powerful forces arrayed against him.

In 1781 Amar Singh died of dropsy, and was succeeded by his son Sāhib Singh, then a child of six. Dīwān Nānu Mal, an Agarwāl Baniā of Sunām, became Wazīr and coped successfully with three distinct rebellions headed by relatives of the Rājā. In 1783 occurred a great famine which disorganized the State. Eventually Nānu Mal was compelled to call in the Marāthās, who aided him to recover Banūr and other places; but in 1788 they compelled him to pay blackmail, and in 1790, though he had been successful against the other enemies of Patīāla, he could not prevent them from marching to Sūhlar, 2 miles from Patīāla itself. Saifābād had been placed in their hands, and Nānu Mal's fall from power quickly followed. With him fell Rāni Rajindar, cousin of Amar Singh, a woman of great ability and Nānu Mal's chief supporter, who had induced the Marāthās to retire and visited Muttra to negotiate terms with Sindhia in person. Sāhib Singh, now aged fourteen, took the reins of state into his own hands, appointing his sister Sāhib Kaur to be chief minister. In 1794 the Marāthās again advanced on Patīāla, but Sāhib Kaur defeated them and drove them back on Karnāl. In this year Bedi Sāhib Singh attacked Māler Kotla and had to be bought off by Patīāla. In 1798 the Bedi attacked Raikot, and, though opposed by the Phūlkiān chiefs, compelled its ruler to call in George Thomas, who advanced on Ludhiāna, where the Bedi had invested the fort, and compelled him to raise the siege. Thomas then retired to Hānsi; but taking advantage of the absence of the Sikh chiefs at Lahore, where they had assembled to oppose the invasion of Shāh Zamān, he again advanced and laid siege to Jīnd. On this the Phūlkiān chiefs hastened back to the relief

of Jīnd and compelled Thomas to raise the siege, but were in turn defeated by him. They then made peace with Thomas, who was anxious to secure their support against the Marāthās. Sāhib Singh now proceeded to quarrel with his sister, and she died not long afterwards, having lost all influence in the State. Thomas then renewed his attacks on the Jīnd State, and as the Phūlkīān chiefs united to resist him he invaded Patiāla territory and pillaged the town of Bhawānigarh. A peace was, however, patched up in 1801, and Thomas retired to Hānsi, whereupon the Cis-Sutlej chiefs sent an embassy to General Perron at Delhi to ask for assistance, and Thomas was eventually crushed. The British now appeared on the scene; but the Phūlkīān chiefs, who had been rescued from Thomas by the Marāthās, were not disposed to join them, and remained neutral throughout the operations round Delhi in 1803-4. Though Holkar was hospitably received at Patiāla after his defeat at Dīg, he could not obtain much active assistance from Sāhib Singh. After Holkar's flight to Amritsar in 1805, the dissensions between Sāhib Singh and his wife reached a climax, and the Rāni attacked both Nābha and Jīnd. These States then invoked the intervention of Ranjīt Singh, Mahārājā of Lahore, who crossed the Sutlej in 1806. Ranjīt Singh did little to settle the domestic differences of the Patiāla Rājā, but despoiled the widows of the Raikot chief of many villages. Patiāla, however, received no share of the plunder; and on Ranjīt Singh's withdrawal the conflict between Sāhib Singh and his wife was renewed. In 1807 Ranjīt Singh reappeared at Patiāla, when he conferred Banūr and other districts, worth Rs. 50,000 a year, on the Rāni and then marched on Naraingarh.

It was by this time clear to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs that they had to choose between absorption by Ranjīt Singh and the protection of the British. Accordingly, in 1808, Patiāla, Jīnd, and Kaithal made overtures to the Resident at Delhi. No definite promise of protection was given at the time; but in April, 1809, the treaty with Ranjīt Singh secured the Cis-Sutlej territory from further aggression on his part, and a week later the desired proclamation of protection was issued, which continued to 'the chiefs of Mālwa and Sirhind . . . the exercise of the same rights and authority within their own possessions which they enjoyed before.' Two years later it became necessary to issue another proclamation of protection, this time to protect the Cis-Sutlej chiefs against one another. Meanwhile internal confusion led to the armed interposition of the British Agent, who established the Mahārāni As Kaur as regent with sole authority. She showed administrative ability and an unbending temper until the death of Mahārājā Sāhib Singh in 1813. He was succeeded by Mahārājā Karm Singh, who was largely influenced at first by his mother and

her minister Naunidhrai, generally known as Missar Naudha. The Gurkha War broke out in 1814, and the Patiāla contingent served under Colonel Ochterlony. In reward for their services, the British Government made a grant of sixteen *parganas* in the Simla Hills to Patiāla, on payment of a *nazarāna* of Rs. 2,80,000. Karm Singh's government was hampered by quarrels, first with his mother and later with his younger brother, Ajit Singh, until the Hariāna boundary dispute demanded all his attention. The English had overthrown the Marāthās in 1803 and had completed the subjugation of the Bhattis in Bhattiāna in 1818; but little attention was paid to the administration of the country, and Patiāla began to encroach upon it, growing bolder each year, until in 1835 her colonists were firmly established. When the attention of the British Government was at last drawn to the matter, and a report called for, the Mahārājā refused to admit the British claims, declined arbitration, and protested loudly when a strip of country more than a hundred miles long and ten to twenty broad was transferred from his possessions to those of the British Government. The Government, however, listened to his protest, the question was reopened, and was not finally settled till 1856, when some 41 villages were handed over to Patiāla. When hostilities between the British and the government of Lahore became certain at the close of 1845, Mahārājā Karm Singh of Patiāla declared his loyalty to the British; but he died on December 23, the day after the battle of Ferozeshāh, and was succeeded by his son Narindar Singh, then twenty-three years old. It would be idle to pretend that the same active spirit of loyalty obtained among the Cis-Sutlej chiefs in 1845 as showed itself in 1857. The Mahārājā of Patiāla knew that his interests were bound up with the success of the British, but his sympathies were with the Khālsa. However, he provided the British with supplies and carriage, besides a contingent of men. At the close of the war, he was rewarded with certain estates resumed from the Rājā of Nābha. The Mahārājā sanctioned the abolition of customs duties on the occasion of Lord Hardinge's visit in 1847.

The conduct of the Mahārājā on the outbreak of the Mutiny is beyond praise. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs, and his hesitation or disloyalty would have been attended with the most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a formidable leader against the British. On hearing of the outbreak, he marched that evening with all his available troops in the direction of Ambāla. In his own territories he furnished supplies and carriage, and kept the roads clear. He gave a loan of 5 lakhs to Government and expressed his willingness to double the amount. His troops served with loyalty and distinction on many

occasions throughout the campaign. Of the value of the Mahārājā's adhesion the Commissioner wrote: 'His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us, and served more to tranquillize the people than a hundred official disclaimers could have done.' After the Mutiny the Nārnaul division of the Jhajjar territory, jurisdiction over Bhadaur, and the house in Delhi belonging to Begam Zinat Mahal fell to the share of Patialā. The Mahārājā's honorary titles were increased at the same time. The revenue of Nārnaul, which had been estimated at 2 lakhs, was found to be only Rs. 1,70,000. On this, the Mahārājā appealed for more territory. The British Government had given no guarantee, but was willing to reward the loyal service of Patialā still further; and consequently parts of Kānaud and Buddhuāna, in Jhajjar, were conferred on the Mahārājā. These new estates had an income of about one lakh, and the Mahārājā gave a *nazarāna* equal to twenty years' revenue.

In 1858 the Phūlkiān chiefs had united in asking for concessions from the British Government, of which the chief was the right of adoption. This was, after some delay, granted, with the happiest results. The power to inflict capital punishment had been withdrawn in 1847, but was exercised during the Mutiny. This power was now formally restored. The Khamānon villages (the history of which is given under 'Administration' on p. 47) were transferred to Patialā in 1860. Mahārājā Narindar Singh died in 1862 at the age of thirty-nine. He was a wise ruler and brave soldier. He was one of the first Indian chiefs to receive the K.C.S.I., and was also a member of the Indian Legislative Council during Lord Canning's viceroyalty.

His only son, Mohindar Singh, was a boy of ten at his father's death. A Council of Regency was appointed, which carried on the administration for eight years. The Mahārājā only lived for six years after assuming power. During his reign the Sirhind Canal was sanctioned, though it was not opened until 1882. Patialā contributed one crore and 23 lakhs to the cost of construction. The Mahārājā was liberal in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the country. He gave Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore, and in 1873 he placed 10 lakhs at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 he was honoured by a visit from Lord Northbrook, who was then Viceroy, when the Mohindar College was founded for the promotion of higher education in the State. Mohindar Singh died suddenly in 1876. He had received the G.C.S.I. in 1871.

A long minority followed, for Mahārājā Rājindar Singh was only four when his father died. During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency,

composed of three officials under the presidency of Sardār Sir Dewa Singh, K.C.S.I. The finances of the State were carefully watched, and considerable savings effected, from which have been met the charges in connexion with the Sirhind Canal and the broad-gauge line of railway between Rājpurā, Patīālā, and Bhatinda. In 1879 the Patīālā State sent a contingent of 1,100 men to the Afghān War. The Mahārājā was exempted from the presentation of *nazars* in Darbār, in recognition of the services rendered by his troops on this occasion. He was the first chief to organize a corps of Imperial Service troops, and served with one regiment of these in the Tīrāh expedition of 1897. Mahārājā Rājindar Singh died in 1900, and a third Council of Regency was formed. The present Mahārājā, Bhūpindar Singh, was born in 1891. He is now being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He ranks first amongst the chiefs of the Punjab, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

In 1900 it was decided by the Government of India to appoint a Political Agent for Patīālā, and the other two Phūlkiān States of Jīnd and Nābha were included in the Agency, to which was afterwards added the Muhammadan State of Bahāwalpur. The headquarters of the Agency are at Patīālā.

The Siva temples at KALAIT, in the Narwāna *tahsil*, contain some old carvings supposed to date from the eleventh century. Of PINJOUR, it has been remarked that no place south of the Jhelum has more traces of antiquity. The date of the sculptured temples of Bhīma Devi and Baijnāth has not been determined. The walls of the houses, &c., in the village are full of fragments of sculptures. The gardens, which are attributed to Fidai Khān, the foster-brother of Aurangzeb, were modelled on the Shālamār gardens at Lahore, and are surrounded by a wall originally made of the débris of ancient buildings, but the fragments of sculpture built into it are much damaged. At SUNĀM are the remains of one of the oldest mosques in India. At SIRHIND Malik Bahlol Lodī assumed the title of Sultān in 1451, and his daughter was buried here in 1497, in a tomb still existing. The oldest buildings in the place are two fine double-domed tombs, traditionally known as those of the Master and the Disciple. The date is uncertain, but the style indicates the fourteenth century. Shāh Zamān, the refugee monarch of Kābul, was buried in an old graveyard of great sanctity near the town. The first certain mention of Sirhind is in connexion with events which occurred in 1360, but the place has been confused by historians with Bhatinda or Tabarhind, a much older place. The fort at Sirhind was originally named Fīrozpur, probably after Fīroz Shāh. The tomb of Ibrāhīm Shāh at NĀRNAUL, erected by his grandson, the emperor Sher Shāh (1540-5), with its massive proportions, deeply recessed

doorways, and exquisite carvings, is a fine example of the Pathān style. Bhatinda was a place of great importance in the pre-Mughal days; but the date of the fort, which is a conspicuous feature in the landscape for miles round, is unknown. At Patiāla and at Bahādurgarh, near Patiāla, are fine forts built by chiefs of Patiāla.

The State contains 14 towns and 3,580 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 1,467,433, (1891) 1,583,521, and (1901) 1,596,692. The small increase in the last

Population.

decade was due to the famines of 1897 and 1900, which caused much emigration from the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The State is divided into the five *nizāmat*s, or administrative districts, of KARMGARH, PINJAUR, AMARGARH, ANĀHADGARH, and MOHINDARGARH. The head-quarters of these are at Bhawānigarh, Basī, Barnāla, Rājpora, and Kānaud respectively. The towns are PATIĀLA, the capital, NĀRNAUL, BASI, Govindgarh or BHATINDA, SAMĀNA, SUNĀM, Mohindargarh or KĀNAUD, SANAUR, BHADAUR, BARNĀLA, BANŪR, PAIL, SIRHIND, and HADIĀYĀ.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

<i>Nizāmat</i> .	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Karmgarh .	1,834	4	665	500,635	273.0	— 0.8	15,370
Pinjaur .	784	1	1,588	212,866	271.4	— 5.97	3,695
Amargarh .	858	3	605	365,448	425.9	+ 1.06	7,596
Anāhadgarh .	1,836	4	454	377,367	205.5	+ 8.62	8,899
Mohindargarh	575	2	268	140,376	243.8	— 5.09	2,537
State total	5,412	14	3,580	1,596,692	295.0	+ 0.83	38,097

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *nizāmat*s are taken from revenue returns. The total State area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Hindus form 55 per cent. of the total, and Sikhs, though Patiāla is the leading Sikh State of the Punjab, only 22 per cent., slightly less than Muhammadans. Jains, fewer than 3,000 in number, are mostly found in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The density, though higher than the Provincial average for British Districts, is lower than the average of the Districts and States situated in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West. It is lowest in the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, where less than 14 per cent. of the total area is cultivated. There is not, however, much room for extension of cultivation, as the cultivable tracts are fully populated. Punjābi is the language of 88 per cent. of the population.

Nearly every caste in the Punjab is represented in Patiāla, but the Jats or Jāts, who comprise 30 per cent. of the population, are by far

its strongest element. Other cultivating castes are the Rājputs, Ahīrs (in Mohindargarh), Gūjars, Arains, and Kambohs. Brāhmins and Fakirs number nearly 8 per cent. of the population; and artisan and menial castes, such as the Chamārs, Chūhrās, Tarkhāns, &c., comprise most of the residue. Of the whole population, 62 per cent. are dependent on agriculture; and the State has no important industries, other than those carried on in villages to meet the ordinary wants of an agricultural population.

In 1901 the State contained 122 native Christians. The principal missionary agency is that of the American Reformed Presbyterian Church, which was established in 1892, when Mahārājā Rājindar Singh permitted Dr. Scott, a medical missionary of that Church, to establish a mission at Patiāla town, granting him a valuable site for its buildings. The only other society working among the native Christians is the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, established at Patiāla in 1890. In the village of Rāmpur Katāni (Pail *tahsil*) an Anglo-vernacular primary school, started by the Ludhiāna American Mission, teaches 22 Jat and Muhammadan boys. There is also a small mission school at Basi, where twelve or thirteen sweeper boys are taught.

Agricultural conditions are as diversified as the territory is scattered. In the Pinjaur *tahsil* they resemble those of the surrounding Simla Hill States, and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* those of Rājputāna. Elsewhere the State consists of level

Agriculture.

plains with varying characteristics. The Rājputra, Banūr, and Ghanaur *tahsils* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, the Patiāla and part of the Bhawānigarh *tahsil* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, and the Fatehgarh (Sirhind) and Sāhibgarh (Pail) *tahsils* of the Amargarh *nizāmat* lie in the Pawādh, a naturally fertile tract of rich loam. Sirhind and Pail are both protected by wells, and, though not irrigated by canals, are the richest in the State from an agricultural point of view. The Narwāna *tahsil* lies in the Bāngar, a plateau or upland in which the spring-level is too low for wells to be profitably sunk. The remaining parts of these three *nizāmats*, and the whole of Anāhadgarh, lie in the Jangal, a tract naturally fertile, but unproductive owing to the absence of rain and the depth of the spring-level until irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The Jangal consists of a great plain of soft loam covered with shifting sandhills, with a few wells on the borders of the Pawādh; but agriculturally it is in a transition stage, as the canal permits of intensive cultivation.

The *bhaiyāchārā* is the general form of tenure, except in Mohindargarh, where the *patlīdārī* form is prevalent.

The main agricultural statistics for 1903-4 are given in the table on the next page.

The principal food-grains cultivated are gram (area in 1903-4,

660 square miles), barley and gram mixed (587), wheat (432), *bājra* (367), *jowār* (362), wheat and gram mixed (284), and maize (239). Mustard covered 286 square miles, *chari* (*jowār* grown for fodder) 238, and cotton 72. In the hill tract (Pinjaur *tahsils*) potatoes, ginger, turmeric, and rice are the most valuable crops, and Indian corn is largely grown for food. In the Sirhind and Pail *tahsils* sugar-cane is the most paying crop. It is also grown in parts of the Patiāla, Amargarh, and Bhawānigarh *tahsils*. Cotton is grown generally in all but the sandy tracts of the south-west, and it forms the staple crop in Narwāna. Tobacco is an important crop in the Pawādh tract. Rice is grown in the three *tahsils* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat* which lie in the Pawādh. Wheat is the staple crop in the north-western half, barley and gram, separately or mixed, in the south and west, and millet in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. In the latter millet is an autumn crop, dependert on the monsoon rains. In the rest of the State the spring harvest is more important than the autumn harvest, and its importance increases as canal-irrigation is developed.

<i>Nizāmat.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Karnigarh . .	1,834	1,338	368	386
Pinjaur . . .	784	467	143	217
Amargarh . . .	858	672	243	128
Anāhadgarh . .	1,836	1,661	465	96
Mohindargarh .	575	445	38	49
Total	5,887	4,583	1,257	876

Cash rents are very rare. The landlord's share of the produce varies from one-fifth to one-half, and one-third may be taken as the average rate. Land irrigated from wells usually pays a higher rate than other land, except in the dry tracts to the west and south, where the soil is inferior and the expense of working wells heavy. The highest rates are paid in the submontane country to the north and east of Patiāla. The wages of unskilled labour when paid in cash, as is generally the case in towns and more rarely in the villages, vary from 3 annas a day in outlying tracts to 6 annas in the capital. A reaper earns from 6 to 12 annas a day, and a carpenter from 8 to 12 annas or even R. 1 in the hills. Prices have risen about 12 per cent. in the last fifteen years.

Few State loans to cultivators were made prior to the revision of the settlement which began in 1901 and is still proceeding, and very high rates of interest were charged. During the three years ending 1906, a total of nearly Rs. 80,000 was advanced. The rate of interest on loans for the construction of wells and the purchase of bullocks is just under $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., while loans for the purchase of seed are given free of interest.

The cattle of the Jangal in the south-west and of Mohindargarh are fine up-standing animals, but the cows are poor milkers, and cattle-breeding hardly exists. Ponies of a fair class are raised in the Bāngar, in the Narwāna *tahsīl*; and there is a State stud at Patiāla, established in 1890, with 5 horse, 1 pony, and 3 donkey stallions, and 25 brood-mares.

Fairs are held twice a year at Karauta and Dharson, both in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, at which about 20,000 cattle change hands yearly. Cattle fairs were also started in 1903-4 at Bhatinda, Barnāla, Mānsa, Boha, Dhamtānsāhib, Sunām, Patiāla, Rājpora, Dhūri, Sirhind, and Kānaud.

Of the total area under cultivation in 1903-4, 1,257 square miles, or 27 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 342 square miles, or 27 per cent., were irrigated from wells, and the rest from canals. The State contains 12,696 wells in use, besides unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Patiāla owns 84 per cent. of the share (36 per cent.) of the Sirhind Canal possessed by the Phūlkiān States. The Hissār branch of the Western Jumna Canal, which irrigated 85 square miles in 1903-4, also secures against famine a large part of the Narwāna *tahsīl*; and in the *tahsīls* of Banūr and Ghanaur a small inundation canal from the Ghaggar, which irrigated 14 square miles in 1903-4, serves a number of villages. Wells are mainly confined to the Pawādh and the part of the Jangal which adjoins it. Wells are also used in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, but the water in some is brackish and only beneficial after rain. Jats generally use the bucket and Arains the Persian wheel on a masonry well, but some of the Arains and Kambohs in the Banūr *tahsīl* use the *dingli* or lift.

In the hill *thānas* of Pinjaur, Dharmpur, and Srīnagar, in the Pinjaur Dūn and Siwāliks, the State possesses valuable forests, in which considerable quantities of *chīl* (*Pinus longifolia*), pine, oak, *deodār*, and bamboo are found. The first and

Forests.

second-class forests have an area of 109 square miles, with 171 square miles of grass lands. It also possesses several 'reserves' (*bars*) aggregating 12,000 acres in the plains. The forests are controlled by a Conservator, who has two assistants in the hills and one in the plains. Avenues of *shīsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) are planted along the canal banks, and of *kīkar* (*Acacia arabica*) along the roads. The forest revenue in 1903-4 was Rs. 51,000.

Kankar is found at many places. Slate, limestone, and sandstone occur in the Pinjaur hills, and in the detached hills of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. Saltpetre is manufactured in the Rājpora, Ghanaur, Banūr, Narwāna, and Nārnaul *tahsīls*, and carbonate of soda in the Bāngar. Copper and lead ores are found near Solon; and mica and copper and iron ores in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*.

Manufactures, other than the ordinary village industries, are virtually

confined to the towns. Cotton fabrics are made at Sunām, and silk at Patiāla. Gold lace is manufactured at Patiāla, and *sīsī* at Patiāla and

Trade and communications. Basi, the latter being of fine quality. At Samāna and Nārnaul legs for beds are turned, and at Pail carved doorways are made. Ironware is also produced at four villages. Brass and bell-metal are worked at Patiāla and Bhadaur, and at Kānaud (Mohindargarh), where ironware is also manufactured. The only steam cotton-ginning factory in the State is at Narwāna. A workshop is situated at Patiāla. The number of factory hands in 1903-4 was 80.

The State exports grain in large quantities, principally wheat, gram, rapeseed, millet, and pulses, with *għz*, raw cotton and yarn, red pepper, saltpetre, and lime. It imports raw and refined sugar and rice from the United Provinces, piece-goods from Delhi and Bombay, and various other manufactures. The principal grain marts are at Patiāla, Nārnaul, Basi, Barnāla, Bhatinda, and Narwāna; but grain is also exported to the adjoining British Districts and to Nābha.

The North-Western Railway traverses the north of the State through Rājpora and Sirhind, and the Rājpora-Bhatinda branch passes through its centre, with stations at the capital, Dhūri Junction, Barnāla, and Bhatinda. The latter line is owned by the State, but worked by the North-Western Railway. The Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl Railway, with stations at Dhūri and Sunām, also serves this part of the State. The Southern Punjab Railway passes along the southern border, with a station at Narwāna in the Karmgarh *nizāmat*. A mono-rail tramway, opened in February, 1907, connects Basi with the railway at Sirhind. There are 185 miles of metalled roads, all in the plains, and about 194 miles (113 in the plains and 81 in the hills) of unmetalled roads in the State. Of the former, the principal connects Patiāla with Sunām (43 miles), one branch leading to Sangrūr, the capital of Jīnd State, and another to Samāna. The others are mainly feeder roads to the railways. There are avenues of trees along 142 miles of road.

The postal arrangements of the State are governed by the convention of 1884, as modified in 1900, which established a mutual exchange of all postal articles between the British Post Office and the State post. The ordinary British stamps, surcharged 'Patiāla State,' are used. Under an agreement concluded in 1872, a telegraph line from Ambāla to Patiāla was constructed by Government at the expense of the State, which takes all the receipts and pays for the maintenance of the line.

The earliest and most terrible of the still-remembered famines was the *chālīsa* of Samvat 1840 (A.D. 1783), which depopulated huge tracts in the Southern Punjab. In 1812 and 1833 the State again suffered. The famine of 1860-1 was the first in which relief was systematically organized by the State. Relief

works were opened; over 11,000 tons of grain were distributed, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of revenue was remitted. The famine of 1897 cost the State nearly 2 lakhs in relief works alone. Three years later came the great famine of 1900. It was a fodder famine as well as a grain famine, and cattle died in large numbers. Relief measures were organized on the lines laid down for the British Districts of the Province. Nearly 4 lakhs was spent on relief works and gratuitous relief. Two lakhs of revenue was remitted and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was suspended.

The Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur resides at Patiāla. He is the representative of the Lieutenant-Governor, and is the channel of communication in most matters

Administration.

between the State authorities on the one hand and British officials or other States on the other. He has no control over the State courts, but he hears appeals from the orders of certain of the District Magistrates, &c., of British Districts, in their capacity as Railway Magistrates for the various railways which pass through Patiāla territory.

During the minority of the Mahārājā, his functions are exercised by a Council of Regency consisting of three members. There are four departments of State: the finance department (*Dīwān-i-Māl*) under the Dīwān, who deals with all matters of revenue and finance, the foreign department (*Munshī Khāna*) under the Mir Munshī, the judicial department (*Sadr Adālat*) under the Adālātī, and the military department (*Bakhshī Khāna*) under the Bakhshī or commander-in-chief. The Chief Court was created by Mahārājā Rājindar Singh, to hear appeals from the orders of the finance, foreign, and judicial ministers. There is no regular legislative department. Regulations are drafted in the department concerned and submitted for sanction to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*, or court of the Mahārājā. Under the present arrangements the power of sanction rests with the Council of Regency, the members of which possess the power of initiation. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five *nizāmat*s, each being under a *nāzim*, who exercises executive powers and has subordinate to him two or three *naib* (deputy) *nāzims* in each *nizāmat*, and a *tahsildār* in each *tahsīl*.

The lowest court of original jurisdiction in civil and revenue cases is that of the *tahsildār*, from whose decisions appeals lie to the *nāzim*. The next higher court is that of the *naib-nāzim*, who exercises criminal and civil powers, and from whose decisions appeals also lie to the *nāzim*. The *nāzim* is a Sessions Judge, with power to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, as well as an appellate court in criminal, civil, and revenue cases. From his decisions appeals lie in criminal and civil cases to the *Sadr Adālat*, and in revenue cases to the Dīwān, with a second appeal to the Chief Court, and

a third to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*; both the last-mentioned courts also exercise revisional jurisdiction in all cases. All sentences of death or transportation for life require the confirmation of the Mahārājā, or, during his minority, of the Council of Regency.

Special jurisdiction in criminal cases is also exercised by the following officials. The Mīr Munshī, or foreign minister, has the powers of a Sessions Judge with respect to cases in which one or both parties are not subjects of the State; cases under the Telegraph and Railway Acts are decided by a special magistrate, from whose decision an appeal lies to the Mīr Munshī; certain canal and forest officers exercise magisterial powers in respect of offences concerning those departments; and the Inspector-General exercises similar powers in respect of cases in which the police are concerned. During the settlement operations the settlement officers are also invested with power to decide revenue cases, and from their decisions appeals lie to the Settlement Commissioner. At the capital there are a magistrate and a civil judge, from whose decisions appeals lie to the *Muāwin Adālat*.

The Sikh Jats are addicted to crimes of violence, illicit distillation, and traffic in women, the Hindū Jats and the Rājputs to cattle-theft, and the Chūhrās to theft and house-breaking, while the criminal tribes—Sānsīs, Baurias, Baloch, and Mīnās—are notorious for theft, robbery, and burglary.

In 1902 a few *pañchāyats* were established in the Narwāna and Govindgarh *tahsils* for the settlement of disputes of a civil nature. The experiment has proved successful, and there are now 76 of these rural courts scattered about the State. Up to the end of 1906, they had disposed of more than 45,000 cases, the value of the claims dealt with being considerably over 60 lakhs. The parties have the right to challenge the decision of the *pañchāyat* in the ordinary courts, but up to the present less than 2 per cent. of the decisions in disputed cases have been challenged in this manner.

The chief of the feudatories are the Sardārs of Bhadaur, who between them enjoy a *jāgīr* of over Rs. 70,000 per annum. Like the ruling family, they are descendants of Phūl; but in 1855 the claim of Patiāla to regard the Bhadaur chiefs as feudatories of her own was disallowed by Government, and their villages were brought under British jurisdiction. Three years later the supremacy over Bhadaur was ceded to the Mahārājā as a small portion of the reward for his loyalty in 1857. The tenure of the *jāgīr* is subject to much the same incidents in respect of lapse and commutation as similar assignments in the British portion of the Cis-Sutlej territory. There are at present six sharers in the *jāgīr*, while the widows of deceased members of the family whose shares have lapsed to the State receive maintenance allowances amounting to Rs. 8,699.

The numerous *jāgīrdārs* of the Khamānon villages receive between them over Rs. 90,000 a year from the State, and are entitled, in addition, to various dues from the villagers. Ever since 1815 Patiāla had been held responsible for the general administration of this estate, though the British Government reserved its rights to escheats and military service. In 1847 the question of bringing the villages entirely under British jurisdiction was mooted. The negotiations were prolonged until after the Mutiny, when, in 1860, Government transferred its rights in the estate to Patiāla in return for a *nazarāna* of Rs. 1,76,360. The *jāgīrdārs* are exempted from the appellate jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and are entitled to have their appeals heard by the foreign minister. The *jāgīrdārs* of Pail constitute the only remaining group of assignees of any importance. Their *jāgīrs* amount in all to over Rs. 18,000, and are subject to the usual incidents of lapse and commutation.

The main area of the State corresponds roughly to the old Mughal *sarkār* of Sirhind, and was subject to Akbar's fiscal reforms. Formerly the State used to collect nearly all its revenue in kind, taking generally one-third of the produce as its share, calculated either by actual division or by a rough and ready appraisement. In 1862 a cash assessment was first made. It resulted in a total demand of about 30.9 lakhs, reduced three years later to 29.4 lakhs. Afterwards summary assessments were made every ten years, until in 1901 a regular settlement was undertaken, a British officer being appointed Settlement Commissioner. The present demand is 41.5 lakhs or, including cesses and other dues, 44.8 lakhs, of which 4.7 lakhs are assigned, leaving a balance of 40 lakhs realizable by the State. The revenue rates on unirrigated land vary from a minimum of R. 0-6-4 in parts of Mohindargarh to a maximum of Rs. 5-11-3 in the Bet circle of the Sirhind *tahsīl*, and on irrigated land from 12 annas in Pail to Rs. 9-9-6 in the Dhāyā circle of Sirhind. There are wide variations from circle to circle in the average rates. The average 'dry' rate in one of the Mohindargarh circles is ten annas, while in the Bet of Sirhind it is Rs. 3-14-6. Similarly, the average 'wet' rate in the Sunām *tahsīl* is Rs. 1-13-4, and in the Dhāyā of Sirhind Rs. 5-11-3.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	32,68	32,71	33,17	34,63
Total revenue . .	40,92	53,16	65,34	66,75

The principal sources of revenue, other than land revenue, and the

amounts derived from each in 1903-4, are: public works, including irrigation and railways (14.1 lakhs), excise (2.2 lakhs), octroi (1.9 lakhs), stamps (1.7 lakhs), and provincial rates (1.4 lakhs); while the main heads of expenditure are public works (14.4 lakhs), army (9.1 lakhs), civil list (4.5 lakhs), police (4.2 lakhs), land revenue administration (4 lakhs), general administration (3 lakhs), religious and charitable endowments (1.9 lakhs), and medical (1.8 lakhs).

The right of coinage was conferred on Rājā Amar Singh by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni in 1767. No copper coin was ever minted, and only on one occasion, in the reign of Mahārājā Narindar Singh, were 8-anna and 4-anna pieces struck; but rupees and gold coins or *ashrafs* were coined at intervals up to 1895, when the mint was closed for ordinary coinage. Up to the last the coins bore the legend that they were struck under the authority of Ahmad Shāh, and the coinage of each chief bore a distinguishing device, generally a representation of some kind of weapon. The Patiāla rupee was known as the *Rājā shāhi* rupee. It was rather lighter than the British rupee, but contained the same amount of silver. Rupees known as *Nānak shāhi* rupees, which are used in connexion with religious ceremonies at the Dasahra and Diwālī festivals, are still coined, with the inscription—

*Deḡh, tegh o fateh nusrat be darang,
Yāft as Nānak Gurū Gobind Singh.*

Prior to 1874, the distillation, the sale, and even the use of liquor were prohibited. The present arrangement is that no distillation is allowed except at the central distillery at Patiāla town. The distiller there pays a still-head duty of Rs. 4 per gallon. The licences for retail sale are auctioned, except in the case of European liquor, the vendors of which pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 100 per annum according as their sales do or do not exceed 2,000 bottles. The State is privileged to receive a number of chests of Mālwa opium every year at a reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest of 140½ lb. The number is fixed annually by the Government of the Punjab, and varies from 74 to 80. For anything over and above this amount, the full duty of Rs. 725 per chest is paid. The duty paid on the Mālwa opium imported has, since 1891, been refunded to the State, with the object of securing the hearty co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. Import of opium into British territory from the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* is prohibited. The importers of opium into Patiāla pay a duty of R. 1 per seer to the State. Licences for the retail sale of opium and hemp drugs are sold by auction. Wholesale licences for the sale of liquor, opium, and drugs are issued on payment of small fixed fees.

Patiāla town was constituted a municipality in 1904 and Nārnaul in 1906.

The Public Works department was reorganized in 1903 under a

Superintending Engineer, who is subject to the control of one of the members of Council of the Regency. An extensive programme of public works has been framed, the total cost of which will be 85 lakhs; and a considerable portion of it has been carried out at a cost of 25 lakhs during the three years that have elapsed since the reorganization of the department. Public offices, *tahsils*, police stations, schools, dispensaries, markets, and barracks have been erected. The *darbār* chamber in Patiāla Fort has been remodelled and reroofed, and is now a magnificent hall. A large Central jail has been constructed at Patiāla, and a number of new roads have been made. Among buildings erected during the last few years by private subscription may be mentioned the Victoria Memorial Poorhouse at Patiāla, which cost Rs. 80,000, and the Victoria Girls' School, which cost half that sum.

In 1903-4 the regular police force consisted of 1,973 of all ranks. The village watchmen numbered 2,775. There are 42 police stations, 3 outposts, and 17 road-posts. The force is under the control of an Inspector-General. District Superintendents are appointed for each *nizāmat* with inspectors under them, while each police station is in charge of a *thānadār*. The State contains two jails, the Central jail at the capital and the other at Mohindargarh, which hold 1,100 and 50 prisoners respectively. The Imperial Service contingent maintained by the State consists of a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry. The local troops consist of a regiment of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and a battery of artillery with eight guns. The State possesses altogether fifty serviceable guns. The total strength of the State army—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—is 3,429.

Patiāla is the most backward of the larger States of the Punjab in point of education. The percentage of literate persons is only 2.4 (4.2 males and 0.1 females) as compared with 2.7, the average for the States of the Province. The percentage of literate females doubled between 1891 and 1901, but that of literate males declined from 5.3 to 4.2. The number of persons under instruction was 6,479 in 1880-1, 6,187 in 1890-1, 6,058 in 1900-1, and 6,090 in 1903-4. In the last year the State possessed an Arts college, 21 secondary and 89 primary (public) schools, and 3 advanced and 129 elementary (private) schools, with 538 girls in the public and 123 in the private schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 83,303. The Director of Public Instruction is in charge of education, and under him are two inspectors.

The State possesses altogether 34 hospitals and dispensaries, of which 10 contain accommodation for 165 in-patients. In 1903-4 the number of cases treated was 198,527, of whom 2,483 were in-patients, and 10,957 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 87,076, wholly met from State funds. The administration is

usually controlled by an officer of the Indian Medical Service, who is medical adviser to the Mahārājā, with nine Assistant Surgeons. The Sadr and Lady Dufferin Hospitals at the capital are fine buildings, well equipped, and a training school for midwives and nurses was opened in 1906.

Vaccination is controlled by an inspector of vaccination and registration of vital statistics, under whom are a supervisor and thirty vaccinators. In 1903-4 the number of persons successfully vaccinated was 43,782, or 27 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is nowhere compulsory.

The Bhadaur villages in the Anāhadgarh *tahsīl* were surveyed and mapped by the revenue staff in 1854-5, and the whole of the Mohindargarh *tahsīl* in 1858, while they were still British territory. In 1877-9 a revenue survey of the whole State, except the Pinjaur *tahsīl*, was carried out; but maps were not made except for the Mohindargarh and Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*s, and for a few scattered villages elsewhere. During the present settlement, the whole of the State is being resurveyed, and the maps will be complete in 1907.

The first trigonometrical survey was made in 1847-9, and maps were published on the 1-inch and 2-inch scales; but the Pinjaur *tahsīl* was not surveyed until 1886-92, when 2-inch maps were published. A 4-inch map of the Cis-Sutlej States was published in 1863, and in the revised edition of 1897 the Pinjaur *tahsīl* was included. The 1-inch maps prepared in 1847-9 were revised in 1886-92.

[H. A. Rose, *Phūlkiān States Gazetteer* (in the press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873); Khalifa Muhammad Hasan, *Tārīkh-i-Patiāla* (1877); also the various Histories of the Sikhs.]

Patiāla Tahsīl (or Chaurāsi).—North-eastern *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 8' and 30° 27' N. and 76° 17' and 76° 36' E., with an area of 273 square miles. The population was 121,224 in 1901, compared with 128,221 in 1891. It contains two towns, PATIĀLA (population, 53,545), the head-quarters, and SANAU (8,530); and 197 villages. The *tahsīl* lies wholly within the Pawādh. The land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to 2.1 lakhs.

Patiāla Town.—Capital of the Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 20' N. and 76° 28' E., on the west bank of the Patiāla stream, 34 miles west of Ambāla cantonment, and on the Rājpora-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. It is also connected with Nābha and Sangrūr by metalled roads. Population (1901), 53,545.

After the fall of Sirhind in 1763, Rājā Ala Singh built a masonry fort on the site of Patiāla, then a petty village, from the customs dues collected at Sirhind. The inhabitants of Sirhind migrated in large

numbers to Patialā, which has ever since been the capital of the chiefs of the State. It is the centre of a considerable local trade, many articles of luxury being manufactured in it. It contains a State workshop. The old palace is in the middle of the town, which is not unpicturesque, the bazars being wide and straight, though the side streets are narrow and crooked. The environs of the town are, however, beautifully laid out with gardens and shady roads, among which are the numerous public buildings and residences of the Mahārāja and his officials. Of the former, the Mohindar College, the Rājindar Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, the Rājindar Hospital, the Bāradari or royal residence, the Moti Bāgh, or 'pearl garden,' and the Victoria Memorial Poorhouse deserve mention. The sanitation of the town is efficient; but owing to its low-lying situation it is subject to heavy floods, which occasionally do much damage to its buildings, and cause malarial fevers in the autumn months. A municipality has recently been established. The town contains the Sadr and Lady Dufferin Hospitals, and the Lady Curzon Training School for midwives and nurses, opened in 1906. The Victoria Girls' School was opened in the same year.

Pātkai.—A range of hills lying to the south of Lakhimpur District, Assam, between $26^{\circ} 30'$ and $27^{\circ} 15'$ N. and $95^{\circ} 15'$ and $96^{\circ} 15'$ E. The general height of the range is about 4,000 feet, but it contains summits nearly 7,000 feet in height. The hills are composed of Upper Tertiary rocks, and their sides are clothed with dense forest. The pass over the Pātkai is the recognized route between Burma and the Assam Valley, though, as it entails a long march through wild and hilly country, there is little intercourse between the two Provinces. It was by this route that the Ahoms entered the valley of the Brahmaputra in the thirteenth century; and it was used by the Burmese when they were summoned to Assam at the beginning of the nineteenth century to assist Chandra Kanta, one of the last of the Ahom Rājās. In 1837 Dr. Griffiths crossed the Pātkai into the Hukawng valley, and in 1896 a railway survey party traversed the range. The construction of a line from Ledo in Lakhimpur District over the Pātkai and down the Hukawng valley to Taungni station in the Mu valley was estimated to cost 383 lakhs for a total length of 284 miles. The line, if made, would be carried through the summit of the Pātkai in a tunnel 5,000 feet in length and situated 2,750 feet above the level of the sea. The rocks in that neighbourhood consist of an indurated sandstone. The hills are inhabited by Nāgā tribes. Those who live on the Hukawng side of the watershed are subject to Singpho chiefs. They are armed with *daos*, muskets, and cross-bows, and their villages are usually well situated for defence. An account of these people is annexed to the report of the railway survey party.

Patlūr.—‘Crown’ *tālūk* of the Atrāfi-balda District, Hyderābād State, lying south of Bīdar District, with an area of 595 square miles including *jāgīrs*. The population in 1901 was 52,833, compared with 53,878 in 1891. It contains 138 villages, of which 23 are *jāgīr*, and Dhārūr (population, 1,949) is the head-quarters. The land revenue in 1901 was 1·6 lakhs.

Patna Division.—A Division of Bihār in Bengal, lying between $24^{\circ} 17'$ and $27^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 19'$ and $86^{\circ} 44'$ E. It is bounded on the east by the Bhāgalpur Division, and on the west by the United Provinces, and extends from Nepāl on the north to the Chotā Nāgpur plateau on the south. The head-quarters of the Commissioner, who is assisted by an Additional Commissioner, are at BANKIPORE. The Division includes seven Districts, with area, population, and revenue as shown below :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population, 1901.	Land revenue and cesses, 1903-4, in thousands of rupees.
Patna . . .	2,075	1,624,985	19,58
Gayā . . .	4,712	2,059,933	19,54
Shāhābād . .	4,373	1,962,696	21,62
Sāran . . .	2,674	2,409,509	16,22
Champāran . .	3,531	1,790,463	6,89
Muzaffarpur . .	3,035	2,754,790	13,64
Darbhanga . .	3,348	2,912,611	12,93
Total	23,748	15,514,987	1,10,42

NOTE.—In the *Census Report* of 1901 the area of Sāran was shown as 2,656 square miles, of Muzaffarpur as 3,004 square miles, and of Darbhanga as 3,335 square miles. The figures adopted above are taken from the recent Settlement Reports.

The population increased from 13,118,917 in 1872 to 15,061,493 in 1881 and to 15,811,604 in 1891, but in 1901 it had fallen to 15,514,987. This decrease was shared by all the Districts except Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. In Champāran the decline is attributable to the unhealthiness of the District, which suffered greatly from malarial affections and severe epidemics of cholera. Elsewhere the decrease is mainly attributable to the direct and indirect losses caused by the plague epidemic, a very heavy mortality, the flight of the immigrant population, and, in some parts where the epidemic was raging at the time of the Census, the failure of the census staff to effect an exhaustive enumeration. Prior to 1901 the epidemic had been most virulent in Patna, whose population declined by 8·4 per cent. during the decade.

The average density is 653 persons per square mile, a high proportion compared with Bengal as a whole. The population exceeds that

of any other Division, and is, in fact, about the same as that of the whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, while it is nearly three times as numerous as that of Assam. In 1901 Hindus constituted 88·4 per cent. of the total and Musalmāns 11·5 per cent.; there were 7,350 Christians (of whom 3,146 were natives), and 999 Jains.

The Division is intersected from west to east by the Ganges. North of the river it is a flat alluvial formation, rising very gradually towards the foot of the Himālayas, and possessing many tracts of great natural fertility. On the other side of the river it contains a strip of alluvium along the bank of the Ganges, but farther south the soil changes, and the surface becomes more undulating and gradually rises till the Chotā Nāgpur plateau is reached. The north of the Division enjoys in ordinary years a comparatively copious rainfall increasing towards the north, but is peculiarly liable to failure of crops in seasons of deficient rain. In the south a large area is protected by the SON CANALS system, and elsewhere the undulating surface enables the people to construct small reservoirs from which to water their fields. The four North Ganges Districts have recently been surveyed, and a record-of-rights has been prepared. This tract is the main seat of the indigo industry in Bengal, and its out-turn in 1903-4 amounted to 907 tons, compared with 476 tons from the rest of the Province. The competition of synthetic indigo and the consequent fall in prices have struck a severe blow at the prosperity of the industry, and for some years it has been steadily on the decline. Experiments are being made with a view to increase the out-turn and to improve the quality of the dye, while several factories are now devoting their attention to other crops, and attempts are being made at Ottur in Muzaffarpur District and elsewhere to revive the old sugar industry.

The Division contains 35 towns and 34,169 villages. The largest towns are PATNA (population, 134,785), GAYĀ (71,288), DARBHANGĀ (66,244), ARRAH (46,170), CHĀPRA (45,901), MUZAFFARPUR (45,617), BIHĀR (45,063), DINAPORE (33,699 including the cantonment), BETTIAH (24,696), SASARĀM (23,644), and HĀJĪPUR (21,398). Owing to the prevalence of plague at the time of the Census (March, 1901), these figures do not in several cases represent the normal populations of the towns; a subsequent enumeration held in July showed the population of Patna city to be 153,739. Patna is, after Calcutta and its suburb Howrah, the largest town in Bengal, and is a very important commercial centre; a large amount of traffic also passes through REVELGANJ, Hājipur, and MOKĀMEH, while the workshops of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are at SAMĀSTIPUR.

The Division contains the oldest towns in the Province; and Patna, Gayā, and Bihār have a very ancient history. Patna was the Pātaliputra of Greek times and, like Gayā, contains many interesting antiquities.

This neighbourhood was at one time a stronghold of Buddhism; and many Buddhist remains occur in Patna, Gayā, Champāran, and Muzaffarpur Districts, among the most important sites being Patna city and BUDDH GAYĀ. Four pillars mark the route taken by Asoka through Muzaffarpur and Champāran on his way to what is now the Nepāl *tarai*. Of these, the pillar near LAURIYĀ NANDANGARH is still almost perfect; another stands near BASĀRH, which is probably the site of the capital of the old kingdom of Vaisālī. Interesting remains of the Muhammadan period are found in the town of Bihār, in the city of Patna, and at Sasarām, ROHTĀSGARH, SHERGARH, and MANER. BUXAR was the scene of the defeat in 1764 of Mīr Kāsim in the battle which resulted in the civil authority of Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa being conferred on the East India Company. Several places in the Division are associated with incidents in the Mutiny of 1857. After the outbreak of three regiments at Dinapore, Shāhābād, from which the native army was largely recruited, was for some time overrun with the rebels, and the story of the defence of ARRAH is well-known. Gayā was traversed by several bands of mutineers, and on three occasions the jail was broken open and the prisoners released. At SAGAULI in Champāran District Major Holmes was massacred by his troops.

Patna District.—District of the Patna Division, Bengal, lying between $24^{\circ} 57'$ and $25^{\circ} 44'$ N. and $84^{\circ} 42'$ and $86^{\circ} 4'$ E., with an area of 2,075 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the river Ganges, which divides it from Sāran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga; on the south by Gayā; on the east by Monghyr; and on the west by Shāhābād.

With the exception of the Rājgir hills in the south, the whole District is quite flat. The land along the bank of the Ganges is slightly higher

**Physical
aspects.**

than that farther inland, and the line of drainage consequently runs from south-west to north-east. The Rājgir hills, which enter the District from Gayā, consist of two parallel ranges; they seldom exceed 1,000 feet in height, and are for the most part rocky and covered with low jungle. The principal river is the Ganges, which flows for 93 miles along the northern boundary. The Son forms the western boundary of the District for 41 miles, entering it near Mahābalipur and flowing in a northerly direction to its junction with the Ganges. A little above the junction it is bridged by the East Indian Railway at Koelwār, from which point the river divides into two streams with a fertile island in the middle. The Pūnpūn river, which rises in the south of Gayā District, flows through Patna in a north-easterly direction. At Naubatpur it approaches the Patna Canal, and from that point it turns to the east, and falls into the Ganges at Fatwā. Some 9 miles above this point it is joined by the Morhar. The Panchāna and the Phalgu,

though comparatively small streams, are of the greatest value for irrigation purposes; the whole of their water is diverted into artificial channels and reservoirs, and their main channels are mere dried-up beds for the greater part of the year. The Sakri is another river which fails to reach the Ganges owing to the demands made upon it for irrigation purposes, nearly all its water being carried away by two large irrigation channels constructed on its left bank, 12 miles below Bihār town.

The whole District is of alluvial origin except the Rājgir hills, which consist of submetamorphic or transition rocks.

The District contains no forests. The level country near the Ganges has in the rice-fields the usual weeds of such localities. Near villages there are often considerable groves of mango-trees and palmyras (*Borassus flabellifer*), some date-palms (*Phoenix sylvestris*), and numerous examples of the tamarind and other semi-spontaneous and more or less useful species. Farther from the river the country is more diversified; and sometimes a dry scrub jungle is to be met with, containing various shrubs of the order of *Euphorbiaceae*, the *palās* (*Butea frondosa*) and other leguminous trees, and various kinds of *Ficus*, *Schleichera*, *Wendlandia*, and *Gmelina*. The grasses that clothe the drier parts are generally of a coarse character.

Antelope are found near the Son river, and wild hog in the *diāras* or islands of the Ganges; bears and leopards occasionally visit the Rājgir hills, and wolves also are sometimes seen.

Owing to its distance from the sea, Patna has greater extremes of climate than the south and east of Bengal. The mean temperature varies from 60° in January to 88° in May. The highest average maximum is 101° in April. Owing to the dry westerly winds with increasing temperature in March and April, the humidity at that season is very low and averages 50 per cent. With the approach of the monsoon the air gradually becomes more charged with moisture, and the humidity remains steady at about 86 per cent. throughout July and August, falling to 71 per cent. in November. The annual rainfall averages 45 inches, of which 7 inches fall in June, 12.2 in July, 11.3 in August, and 6.9 in September. Floods are common, but they ordinarily do little damage and are seldom attended with loss of life. Heavy floods occurred in 1843, 1861, 1870, and 1879; of late years the principal floods were those of 1897 and 1901, when the Son and the Ganges were in flood at the same time.

The District possesses great interest for both the historian and the archaeologist. It was comprised, with the country now included in the Districts of Gayā and Shāhābād, within the ancient kingdom of Magadha, whose capital was at RĀJGIR; and its general history is outlined in the articles on MAGADHA and

History.

BIHĀR, in which Magadha was eventually merged. Its early history is intimately interwoven with that of PATNA CITY, which has been identified with Pātāliputra (the Palibothra of Megasthenes). It contains the town of Bihār, the early Muhammadan capital, from which the sub-province takes its name; and it was a famous seat of Buddhism, and many places in it were visited and described by the Chinese pilgrims, Fa Hian and Hiuen Tsiang.

In recent times two events of special interest to Englishmen stand prominently out and demand separate notice. The one is known as the Massacre of Patna (1763), and the other is connected with the Mutiny of 1857. The former occurrence, which may be said to have sealed the fate of Muhammadan rule in Bengal, was the result of a quarrel between Mīr Kāsim, at that time Nawāb, and the English authorities. The Nawāb, after much negotiation, had agreed to a convention which was also accepted by Mr. Vansittart, the Governor, that a transit duty of only 9 per cent. should be paid by Englishmen, which was far below the rate exacted from other traders. This convention, however, was repudiated by the Council at Calcutta; and Mīr Kāsim, in retaliation, resolved to abandon all duties whatever on the transit of goods, and to throw the trade of the country open to all alike—a measure still less acceptable to the Company's servants—and their relations with the Nawāb became more strained than ever. In April, 1763, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Hay and Amyatt, was dispatched from Calcutta to Monghyr, where the Nawāb had taken up his residence; but it was now too late for negotiation. Numerous and fierce disputes had arisen between the *gumāsh̄tas* (agents) of the English and the Muhammadan officers; and an occurrence which happened at Monghyr, while Messrs. Hay and Amyatt were there, hastened the rupture. Mīr Kāsim seized and detained some boat-loads of arms which were passing up the Ganges to Patna, on the ground that the arms were destined to be used against himself, whereupon Mr. Ellis, the chief of the factory at Patna, ordered his sepoy to occupy Patna city, which was done the following morning, June 25. In revenge the Nawāb sent a force in pursuit of Mr. Amyatt, who had been allowed to return to Calcutta, Mr. Hay having been detained as a hostage. Mr. Amyatt was overtaken and murdered near Cossimbazar. In the meantime the Company's sepoy, who had been plundering Patna city, were driven back to the factory, a large number of them being killed. The remainder, less than a sixth of the original force of 2,000 men, after being besieged for two days and nights, fled in their boats to the frontier of Oudh, where they ultimately laid down their arms. They were brought back to Patna, to which place had been conveyed Mr. Hay from Monghyr, the entire staff of the Cossimbazar factory, who had also been arrested at the first outbreak of hostilities, and

some other prisoners. As soon as regular warfare commenced, Mir Kāsim's successes came to an end. He was defeated in two battles by Major Adams, at Giriā on August 2, and at Udhua Nullah on September 5. These defeats roused the Nawāb to exasperation, and on September 9 he wrote to Major Adams : 'If you are resolved to proceed in this business, know for a certainty that I will cut off the heads of Mr. Ellis and the rest of your chiefs, and send them to you.' This threat he carried out on the evening of October 6 with the help of a renegade named Walter Reinhardt, who was known to the Muhammadans as Sumrū. About 60 Englishmen were murdered, their bodies being thrown into a well in the compound of the house in which they were confined, and about 150 more met their death in other parts of Bengal. This massacre was followed by an active campaign in which the English were everywhere successful; and finally in August, 1765, after the decisive battle of Buxar, the administration of Bihār, Bengal, and Orissa was made over to the East India Company. An English Resident was appointed at Patna; but the administration of Bihār, which then comprised only Patna and Gayā Districts—Patna city itself being regarded as a separate charge—remained in the hands of natives. In 1769 English Supervisors were appointed, and in 1770 a Council for Bihār was established at Patna. In 1774 the Supervisors, who had meanwhile been designated Collectors, and the Council for Bihār were abolished, and a Provincial Council was established at Patna. This lasted till 1781, when Bihār was made a District under a Collector and a Judge-Magistrate. In 1865 it was divided into Patna and Gayā Districts, the Bihār subdivision being included in the former, and nineteen estates were transferred from Patna to Tirhut in 1869, thus constituting the District as it now exists.

The other important event in the modern history of the District is the mutiny of the sepoy's stationed at Dinapore, the military station attached to Patna city. The three sepoy regiments at this place in 1857 were the 7th, 8th, and 40th Native Infantry. General Lloyd, who commanded the station, wrote expressing his confidence in their loyalty, and they were accordingly not disarmed; but as the excitement increased throughout Bihār, and stronger measures seemed in the opinion of the Commissioner, Mr. Tayler, to be necessary, the general, while still apparently relying on the trustworthiness of the men, made a half-hearted attempt at disarming the sepoy's. The result was that the three regiments revolted and went off in a body, taking with them their arms and accoutrements, but not their uniforms. Some took to the Ganges, where their boats were fired into and run down by a steamer which was present, and their occupants shot or drowned. But the majority were wiser, and hastened to the river Son, crossing which they found themselves safe in Shāhābād. The story of what took place

in Shāhābād will be found in the article on ARRAH. When the news reached Bankipore that the rebels, headed by Kunwar (or Kuar) Singh, had surrounded the Europeans at Arrah, an ill-fated attempt was made to rescue them. A steamer, which was sent up the river on July 27, stuck on a sandbank. Another steamer was started on the 29th; but the expedition was grossly mismanaged. The troops were landed at 7 p.m., and fell into an ambush about midnight. When the morning dawned, a disastrous retreat had to be commenced. Out of the 400 men who had left Dinapore fully half were left behind; and of the survivors only about 50 returned unwounded. Two volunteers, Mr. McDonell and Mr. Ross Mangles, both of the Civil Service, besides doing excellent service on the march, performed acts of conspicuous daring. The former, though wounded, was one of the last men to enter the boats, and subsequently stepped out of shelter, climbed on the roof of the boat, and released the rudder, which had been lashed by the insurgents, amidst a storm of bullets from the contiguous bank. Mr. Ross Mangles's conduct was equally heroic. He carried a wounded man for 6 miles till he reached the stream, and then swam with his helpless burden to a boat, in which he deposited him in safety. Both these gentlemen afterwards received the Victoria Cross as a reward for their heroism.

The chief places of archaeological interest are RĀJGIR, MANER, PATNA CITY, BIHĀR, and GIRIAK. The village of BARAGAON has been identified as the site of the famous Nālanda monastery, and with the neighbouring village of Begampur contains masses of ruins; at Tetrāwān and Jagdispur are colossal statues of Buddha, and at Telharā and Islāmpur the remains of Buddhist monasteries. Many other Buddhist remains are of more or less interest.

The population increased from 1,559,517 in 1872 to 1,756,196 in 1881 and to 1,773,410 in 1891, but dropped to 1,624,985 in 1901.

Population. The apparent increase between 1872 and 1881 was largely owing to defective enumeration in the former year, while the decrease recorded in 1901 is due mainly to the direct and indirect results of plague, which first broke out in January, 1900, and was raging in the District at the time when the Census was taken, causing many people to leave their homes and greatly increasing the difficulties in the way of the census staff. The loss of population was greatest in the thickly populated urban and semi-urban country along the banks of the Ganges, where the plague epidemic was most virulent. The south of the District, which suffered least from plague, almost held its ground. Plague has since become practically an annual visitation and causes heavy mortality. The principal statistics of the Census of 1901 are shown in the table on the next page.

The chief towns are PATNA CITY, BIHĀR, DINAPORE, MOKAMEH, and

BĀRH. The head-quarters are at BANKIPORE, a suburb of Patna. The density is highest along the Ganges and in the Bihār *thāna*, and least in the Bikram and Masaurhibazurg *thānas* in the south-west and in the Rājgir hills. There is a considerable ebb and flow of population across the boundary line which divides Patna from the adjoining Districts, and, in addition to this, no less than one-twentieth of its inhabitants have emigrated to more distant places. They are especially numerous in Calcutta, where more than 30,000 natives of this District were enumerated in 1901; these were for the most part only temporary absentees. The vernacular of the District is the Magahī dialect of Bihārī Hindī. Hindus number 1,435,637, or 88·3 per cent. of the total population, and Musalmāns 186,411, or 11·5 per cent.

Subdivision.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Bankipore .	334	2	975	341,054	1,021	— 15·6	27,778
Dinapore .	424	2	791	315,697	745	— 10·4	21,155
Bār̄h .	526	2	1,075	365,327	695	— 10·5	22,509
Bihār .	791	1	2,111	602,907	762	— 0·9	32,833
District total	2,075	7	4,952	1,624,985	783	— 8·4	104,275

The most numerous Hindu castes are Ahīrs and Goālās (220,000), Kurmīs (181,000), Bābhans (114,000), Dosādhs (96,000), Kāhārs (85,000), Koirīs (80,000), Rājputs (64,000), Chamārs (56,000), and Telīs (52,000). Agriculture supports 62·3 per cent. of the population, industries 17·1 per cent., commerce 1·2 per cent., and professions 2·4 per cent.

Christians number 2,562, of whom only 139 are natives. The principal missions are the London Baptist Missionary Society, the London Baptist Zanāna Mission, the Zanāna Bible and Medical Mission, and the Roman Catholic Mission. The Zanāna Bible and Medical Mission possesses a well-equipped hospital in Patna city; the Roman Catholic Mission has a boys' school at Kurjī, and a girls' boarding-school and European and native orphanages at Bankipore; while each of the other missions, in addition to evangelistic work, maintains some schools.

The agricultural conditions are fairly uniform throughout; but the Bihār subdivision is for the most part lower than the rest of the District and is better adapted for the cultivation of rice, while the Bār̄h subdivision is more suited to *rabi* crops. The most naturally productive soil is the *diāra* land along the bank of the Ganges; but the most valuable of all is the fertile high

Agriculture.

land in the vicinity of villages, where well-irrigation can be practised, and vegetables, poppy, and other profitable crops are grown.

The chief agricultural statistics for 1903-4 are shown below, areas being in square miles :—

Subdivision.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated from canals.	Cultivable waste.
Bankipore . . .	334	246	10	12
Dinapore . . .	424	311	60	15
Bār̄h . . .	526	388	...	18
Bihār . . .	791	584	...	27
Total	2,075	1,529	70	72

It is estimated that 10 per cent. of the cultivated area is twice cropped. Rice is the staple food-crop, covering 338 square miles. It is sown in June and reaped in December; in low-lying marsh lands sowing may commence as early as April. The greater portion of it is transplanted, but on inferior lands it is sown broadcast. Of other food-crops, wheat (202 square miles), barley (127 square miles), *jowār* (20 square miles), *maruā* (97 square miles), maize (189 square miles), gram (149 square miles) and other pulses (175 square miles) are widely grown. Maize forms the principal food of the lower classes, except in the Bihār subdivision, where *maruā* takes its place. Maize and *rahar* are frequently sown together, the maize being harvested in September and the *rahar* in March. Oilseeds are grown on 74 square miles, while of special crops the most important is poppy (27 square miles). The poppy cultivated is exclusively the white variety (*Papaver somniferum*), and the crop, which requires great attention, has to be grown on land which can be highly manured and easily irrigated. Potatoes are also grown extensively and are exported in large quantities, the Patna potato having acquired more than a local reputation. Little use has been made of the provisions of the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts; Rs. 2,800 was advanced under the former Act during the scarcity of 1897.

In addition to the common country cattle, two varieties are bred: one a cross between the Hānsi and the local stocks, and the other with a strong English strain known as the Bankipore breed. The former class are large massive animals, and the bullocks do well for carts or ploughs, though the cows are not very good milkers. The Bankipore breed is the residue of an English stock imported some fifty years ago. The cows are excellent milkers, but the bullocks are not heavy or strong enough for draught purposes. The breed has fallen off greatly of late years through in-breeding and the want of new blood, but the District board has recently imported two Jersey bulls from Australia. Bullocks from Tīrhut are largely used for ploughing. Pasture grounds

are very scarce, and the cattle are usually fed with chopped straw or maize stalks with *bhūsa* (chaff) and pulse, or with linseed cake when available. Persons wishing to buy horses or cattle usually go to the Sonpur fair in Sāran or the Barahpur fair in Shāhābād, a fair at Bihtā with an attendance of 5,000 being the only cattle fair held in Patna District. Of other fairs, that held at Rājgir is by far the most important.

The whole District depends largely on irrigation. In the headquarters and Dinapore subdivisions the Patna Canal, a branch of the SON CANALS system, irrigates an area of 70 square miles, and supplies most of the needs of the people. The length of the main canal (in this District) is $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles, that of the parallel channels 24 miles, and that of the distributaries 161 miles. In the Bihār subdivision an extensive system of private irrigation works fed from the local rivers is maintained by the *zamīndārs*. Each *zamīndār* has vested rights in a certain quantity of river water, which he carefully stores by means of embankments and distributes through reservoirs and channels to his ryots. It is estimated that the area thus irrigated in this subdivision is about 437 square miles, out of a total cultivated area of 584 square miles. The system works admirably as long as the rivers which feed the irrigation works bring down their normal quantity of water; but a serious drought, both locally and in the hills of Chotā Nāgpur where these rivers rise, means an almost complete failure of crops. The absence of a proper system of managing the head of supply has caused many old streams to silt up and rendered useless some of the distributing channels. Well-irrigation is universally used for vegetable and poppy cultivation, and occasionally for irrigating the *rabi* crops; one well will irrigate about 2 acres of land. Irrigation from tanks is seldom practised.

Carpets, brocades, embroidery, pottery, brass-work, toys, fireworks, lac ornaments, gold and silver wire and leaf, glass-ware, boots and shoes, and cabinets are made in Patna city; carpets in Sultānganj, Pīrbahor, and Chauk; and embroidery and brocade work in the Chauk and Khwāja Kalan **Trade and communications.** *thānas*. Durable furniture and cabinets are made at Dinapore. The manufactures of the Bārḥ subdivision are jessamine oil (*chameli*), coarse cloth, and brass and bell-metal utensils; and of the Bihār subdivision soap, silk fabrics, tubes for *hukkas*, muslin, cotton cloth, and brass and iron-ware. Apart from hand industries, certain articles, such as stools and tables, are made in the workshops of the Bihār School of Engineering, and chests for packing opium in the saw-mills of the Patna Opium Factory. Opium is manufactured by Government at a factory in Patna city. Some iron foundries are at work in Bankipore and Dinapore, and an ice and aerated waters factory has been started at Bankipore.

The principal imports are rice, paddy, salt, coal, kerosene oil, European cotton piece-goods, and gunny bags; and the principal exports are wheat, linseed, pulses, mustard seed, hides, sugar, tobacco, and opium. A large amount of trade is carried by the railway, but the bulk of it is still transported by river. Patna city, with its 7 or 8 miles of river frontage in the rains and 4 miles in the dry season, is the great centre for all the river-borne trade. It is by far the largest mart in the District, and its commanding position for both rail and river traffic makes it one of the principal commercial centres of Bengal. Goods received by rail are there transferred to country boats, bullock-carts, &c., to be distributed throughout the neighbourhood, which in return sends its produce to be railed to Calcutta and elsewhere. The river trade is carried by country boats and river steamers between Patna and Calcutta and other places on the Ganges and Nadiā Rivers, and by country boats between Patna and Nepāl. Trade has declined very greatly of late years, largely owing to the reduced freight charged by the railways on goods booked direct to Calcutta. Other important markets are DINAPORE, BIHĀR, BĀRH, MOKAMEH, Islāmpur, FATWĀ, and HILSĀ. The principal trading castes are Telis, Baniyās, and Agarwāls. The transport by river is mostly in the hands of Musalmāns, Tiyaars, and Mallāhs, while the road traffic is almost monopolized by Goālās and Kurmīs.

The main line of the East Indian Railway runs through the north of the District for 84 miles from east to west, entering at Dumrā station and leaving at the Son bridge. The chief stations are at Mokameh, Bārh, Bakhtiyārpur, Patna, Bankipore, and Dinapore. From Bankipore one branch line runs to Gayā, and another to Gīgha Ghāt in connexion with the Bengal and North-Western Railway ferry-steamer which crosses the Ganges to the terminus of that railway at Sonpur. A third branch line from Mokameh to Mokameh Ghāt establishes another connexion with the Bengal and North-Western Railway. A light railway (18 miles in length) connects Bakhtiyārpur and Bihār. Exclusive of 673 miles of village tracks, the District contains 614 miles of road. Of these 132 miles are metalled; 10 miles are maintained from Provincial and 17 from municipal funds, and the remainder by the District board. The chief road crosses the north of the District through Bārh, Patna city, Bankipore, and Dinapore, leading from Monghyr on the east to Arrah on the west. Other important roads are those from Bankipore to Palāmau, from Bankipore to Gayā, from Fatwā to Gayā, and from Bakhtiyārpur through Bihār to Hazāribāgh.

The Ganges and the Son are the only rivers navigable throughout the year. The former is navigable by steamers, and daily services run between Dīgha and Goalundo, Dīgha and Buxar, and Dīgha and Barhaj, with an extended run every fourth day to Ajodhyā

on the Gogra. Paddle steamers ply from Dīgha to Goalundo, but above Dīgha there are shallows and only stern-wheelers can be used. The passenger traffic consists principally of labourers going to Eastern Bengal in search of work, while the goods traffic is mostly in grain, sugar and its products, and piece-goods. The Patna Canal is navigable, and a large number of bamboos are brought down by it to Patna. A bi-weekly service runs on it between Khagaul (Dinapore railway station) and Mahābalipur in the head-quarters subdivision via Bikram. Several ferries cross the Ganges, the most important being those from Bankipore and Patna.

The District is not ordinarily liable to famine, and even in 1896-7 only local scarcity in the Bārḥ and Bihār subdivisions was felt. Test works were opened, but were closed almost at once. The total amount spent on relief was only Rs. 31,000.

The District is divided into five subdivisions: BANKIPORE, BIHĀR, BĀRḤ, PATNA CITY, and DINAPORE. The staff subordinate to the District Magistrate-Collector at head-quarters consists of a Joint-Magistrate, an Assistant Magistrate, **Administration.** and seven Deputy-Magistrate-Collectors. The other subdivisions are each in charge of a European officer—in the case of Bihār a Deputy-Magistrate-Collector, and in the case of Bārḥ, Patna city, and Dinapore a member of the Indian Civil Service. The subdivisional officers of Bārḥ and Bihār are each assisted by a Sub-Deputy-Magistrate-Collector.

The civil courts for the disposal of judicial work are those of the District Judge, who is also the Sessions Judge, three Sub-Judges and three Munsifs at Patna and one Munsif at Bihār, while the Cantonment Magistrate at Dinapore is vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. Criminal courts include those of the Sessions Judge, District Magistrate, and the above-mentioned Joint, Assistant, and Deputy-Magistrates. The majority of the cases which come before the courts are of a petty nature. Both burglary and robbery are, however, more common than in the other Districts of the Division. Riots are also numerous; they are generally connected with land disputes or arise out of cattle trespass or questions of irrigation.

Under the Muhammadans the District formed part of *Sūbah* Bihār. After it passed under British rule the principal feature of its land revenue history has been the remarkable extent to which the subdivision of estates has gone on. In 1790 there were 1,230 separate estates on the roll held by 1,280 registered proprietors and coparceners, the total land revenue in that year amounting to 4.33 lakhs. In 1865 the Bihār subdivision with 796 estates was added to the District, and four years later 19 estates were transferred from Patna

of which Rs. 2,09,000 was derived from rates; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,47,000, including Rs. 1,46,000 spent on public works and Rs. 44,000 on education.

The District contains 28 police stations and 31 outposts. The force subordinate to the District Superintendent consisted in 1903 of 6 inspectors, 49 sub-inspectors, 88 head constables, and 1,195 constables; there was also a rural police force of 176 *daffadārs* and 3,240 *chaukidārs*. The District jail at Bankipore has accommodation for 453 prisoners, and subsidiary jails at Bārḥ and Bihār for 28 and 25 respectively.

Of the population 6·4 per cent. (12·3 males and 0·6 females) could read and write in 1901. The total number of pupils under instruction increased from about 27,000 in 1883-4 to 43,941 in 1890-1; it fell to 38,162 in 1900-1, but rose again in 1903-4, when 41,533 boys and 1,689 girls were at school being respectively 34·4 and 1·3 per cent. of the children of school-going age. The number of educational institutions, public and private, in that year was 1,829, including two Arts colleges, 25 secondary, 1,255 primary, and 547 special schools. The expenditure on education was 3·51 lakhs, of which 1·45 lakhs was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 44,000 from District funds, Rs. 7,000 from municipal funds, and 1·16 lakhs from fees. The chief educational institutions are the Patna College, the Patna Medical College, and the Bihār School of Engineering at Patna, the Bihār National College and the female high school at Bankipore, and St. Michael's College for Europeans and Eurasians at Kurjī, situated half-way between Bankipore and Dinapore. There is a fine public library at Bankipore.

In 1903 the District contained altogether 15 dispensaries, of which 5 had accommodation for 163 in-patients. The cases of 142,000 out-patients and 2,500 in-patients were treated, and 12,000 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 39,000, of which Rs. 3,000 was met from Government contributions, Rs. 19,000 from Local and Rs. 14,000 from municipal funds, and Rs. 3,000 from subscriptions. A lunatic asylum at Patna has accommodation for 206 males and 56 females.

Vaccination is compulsory only in municipal areas. During 1903-4 the number of persons successfully vaccinated was 35,000, or 21·7 per 1,000 of the population.

[M. Martin, *Eastern India* (1838); J. R. Hand, *Early English Administration of Bihār* (Calcutta, 1894); and Sir W. W. Hunter, *Statistical Account of Bengal*, vol. xi (1877).]

Patna City (or Azīmābād).—Chief city of Patna District, Bengal, situated in 25° 37' N. and 85° 10' E., on the right bank of the Ganges a few miles below its junction with the Son. Included within the

municipal limits is Bankipore, the administrative head-quarters of Patna District and Patna Division. The city is situated on the East Indian Railway 332 miles from Calcutta; and though its prosperity has somewhat diminished of late years, it still possesses an important trade, its commanding position for both rail and river traffic making it one of the principal commercial centres of Bengal, and, after Calcutta, the largest town in the Province. Buchanan-Hamilton estimated the population at 312,000; but his calculation referred to an area of 20 square miles, whereas the city, as now defined, extends over only 9 square miles. The population returned in 1872 was 158,900; but the accuracy of the enumeration was doubted, and it was thought that the real number of inhabitants was considerably greater. It is thus probable that the growth indicated by the Census of 1881, which showed a population of 170,654, was fictitious. There was a falling off of 5,462 persons between 1881 and 1891, while the Census of 1901 gave a population of only 134,785, which represents a further decrease of more than 18 per cent. This was due mainly to the plague, which was raging at the time of the Census and not only killed a great number but drove many more away. A second enumeration taken five months later disclosed a population of 153,739. The decrease on the figures of 1891, which still amounted to 7 per cent., may be ascribed, in addition to the actual loss by deaths from plague, to a declining prosperity due to the gradual decay of the river-borne trade. The population at the regular Census of 1901 included 99,381 Hindus, 34,622 Musalmāns, and 683 Christians.

Patna has a very ancient history. It is to be identified with the Pātaliputra of ancient India, the Palibothra of the Greeks, and the Kusumapura of the early Gupta emperors. Megasthenes describes the city as situated on the south bank of the Ganges at the confluence of another large river, *Erannoboas* (the Greek form of *Hiranya-Vāhu*) or Son, which formerly joined the Ganges immediately below the modern city of Patna. The tradition of this junction still lingers among the villagers to the south-west of Patna, where there is an old channel called the Marā ('dead') Son.

Regarding the origin of the city various legends exist. The most popular ascribes it to a prince Putraka, who created it with a stroke of his magic staff and named it in honour of his wife the princess Pātali. This story is found in the *Kathā Sarit Sāgar* and in Hiuen Tsiang's travels. Diodorus attributes the foundation of Palibothra to Herakles, by whom perhaps he may mean Balarām, the brother of Krishna. According to the *Vāyu Purāna* and the *Sutapitaka*, the city of Kusumapura or Pātaliputra was founded by the Sisunāga king Udaya, who ruled in Magadha towards the end of the fifth century B.C.; but the Buddhist accounts place its origin in the reign

of Udāya's grandfather, Ajātasatru. When Buddha crossed the Ganges on his last journey from Rājagriha to Vaisālī, the two ministers of Ajātasatru, king of Magadha, were engaged in building a fort at the village of Pātali as a check upon the ravages of the people of Vriji, and he predicted that the fort would become a great city. The Nandas who overthrew the Sisunāgas removed the capital of Magadha to Pātaliputra from Rājagriha, the modern Rājgir, in the south-east of Patna District. Under Chandragupta, the Greek Sandrokottos, who established the Maurya dynasty in 321 B.C., Pātaliputra became the capital of Northern India. It was during the reign of this king that in 305 B.C., or a little later, Megasthenes, whose account of it has been preserved by Arrian, visited the city. He says that Palibothra, which he describes as the capital city of India, is distant from the Indus 10,000 stadia, i.e. 1,149 miles, or only 6 miles in excess of the actual distance. He adds that the length of the city was 80, and the breadth 15 stadia; that it was surrounded by a ditch 30 cubits deep; and that the walls were adorned with 570 towers and 64 gates. According to this account, the circumference of the city would be 190 stadia or 24 miles. Strabo, Pliny, and Arrian call the people Prasii, which has been variously interpreted as 'eastern' (*prachya*) people, or the men of Parāsa, a name applied to Magadha, derived from the *palās*-tree (*Butea frondosa*).

Asoka ascended the throne in 272 B.C., and was crowned at Pātaliputra in 269 B.C. During his reign of forty years he is said to have changed the outward appearance of Pātaliputra. He replaced or supplemented the wooden walls by masonry ramparts, and filled his capital with palaces, monasteries, and monuments, the sites of which have not, as was once thought, been washed away by the river, but still remain to be properly excavated and identified by archaeologists. Dr. Waddell has already shown that Bhiknapahāri, an artificial hill of brick débris over 40 feet high and about a mile in circuit, now crowned by the residence of one of the Nawābs of Patna, is identical with the hermitage hill built by Asoka for his brother Mahendra; a representation of the original is still kept at the north-east base of the hill, and is worshipped as the Bhikna Kunwar. The site of Asoka's new palace Dr. Waddell places at Sandalpur. South of this, near the railway in Buland Bāgh, is a curious big flat stone, to which the marvellous story still clings that it cannot be taken away but always returns to its place. This, in Dr. Waddell's opinion, is the actual stone bearing the footprint of Buddha which was seen and described by the Chinese pilgrims, Fa Hian and Hiuen Tsiang. Fragments of a polished column, the outline of monastic cells, carved stones, and other remains point to Kumrāhar as the site of the old palace. In the adjacent hamlet of Nayātala is a sculptured pillar in highly polished hard sandstone of a pair of Mātris,

or 'divine mothers,' in the archaic style seen in the Bhārhut sculptures. In the land to the south, which is still called Asobhuk or 'Asoka's plot,' are situated brick ruins known as Chotāpahāri and Barapahāri (probably the hermitage hill of Upa Gupta who converted Asoka), while in the Pāñchpahāri Dr. Waddell recognizes the five relic *stūpas* of exceptional grandeur which Asoka is said to have built. According to tradition, the third Buddhist council at Pātaliputra was held in the seventeenth year of Asoka's reign. With the death of that monarch in 231 B. C. the city disappears from history for 530 years, during which period the first empire of Northern India was destroyed by the Scythians and Andhras. But in A. D. 319 the city, now under the name of Kusumapura, witnessed the birth of a second empire, that of the Gupta kings. Chandra Gupta I married a Lichchavi princess of Pātaliputra. The date of his coronation, March 8, A. D. 319, marks the beginning of a new era in Indian history. Though Kusumapura is undoubtedly identical with Pātaliputra or Patna, yet of this second line of emperors not a single trace remains except a broken pillar which stands among some Muhammadan graves near the *dargāh*. Samudra Gupta, the son and successor of Chandra Gupta I, greatly enlarged the empire and removed the capital from Pātaliputra or Kusumapura westwards, but Pātaliputra was still a sacred place for the Buddhists. About 406, during the reign of Chandra Gupta II, Fa Hian, after visiting Upper India, arrived at Pātaliputra, of which he gives a short description, and resided there for three years while learning to read the Sanskrit books and to converse in that language.

The next description of Patna is supplied by Hiuen Tsiang, who entered the city after his return from Nepāl, in 637, more than a hundred years after the fall of the Gupta empire. At that time Magadha was subject to Harshavardhana, the great king of Kanauj. Hiuen Tsiang informs us that the old city, called originally Kusumapura, had been deserted for a long time and was in ruins. He gives the circumference at 70 *li*, or $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles, exclusive of the new town of Pātaliputra.

Little is known of the mediaeval history of Patna. In the early years of Muhammadan rule the governor of the province resided at the city of Bihār. During Sher Shāh's revolt Patna became an independent capital, but it was reduced to subjection by Akbar. Aurangzeb made his grandson Azīm governor, and the city thus acquired the name of Azīmābād, which is still in use among Muhammadans. The two important events in the modern history of Patna city—the massacre of 1763, and the mutiny of the troops at Dinapore cantonments in 1857—have been described in the account of PATNA DISTRICT. The old walled city of Patna extended about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west and three-quarters of a mile from north to south. It is to this day very

closely built, mainly with mud houses, but the fortifications which surrounded the city have long since disappeared.

The city was constituted a municipality in 1864. The municipal limits include the suburb of Bankipore on the west. The income during the decade ending 1901-2 averaged 2.18 lakhs, and the expenditure 1.91 lakhs. In 1903-4 the income was 1.93 lakhs, including Rs. 83,000 from a tax on houses and lands, Rs. 21,000 from a conservancy rate, Rs. 16,000 from tolls, Rs. 13,000 from a tax on vehicles, and Rs. 35,000 as grants. The incidence of taxation was R. 0-14-5 per head of population. In the same year the expenditure amounted to 1.74 lakhs, the chief items being Rs. 5,000 spent on lighting, Rs. 10,000 on drainage, Rs. 48,000 on conservancy, Rs. 20,000 on medical relief, Rs. 7,000 on a new hospital building, Rs. 31,000 on roads, and Rs. 6,000 on education. A drainage scheme was carried out between 1893 and 1895 at a cost of 2.68 lakhs, but was defective owing to its being unaccompanied by any flushing scheme. Two complementary schemes were carried out in 1894 and 1900, by which $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of the total area are now flushed.

For administrative purposes the city, excluding Bankipore but including a few outlying villages known as the rural area of the City subdivision, has been constituted a subdivision under a City Magistrate, who holds his court at Gulzarbāgh in the heart of the city. The courts and jail are situated at BANKIPORE. Patna is the head-quarters of the Commissioner and Additional Commissioner, the Bihār Opium Agent, a Deputy-Inspector-General of police, a Deputy-Sanitary Commissioner, and the Executive Engineer of the Eastern Son division. The Patna College is a fine brick building at the west end of the city. Originally built by a native as a private residence, it was purchased by Government and converted into law courts. In 1857 the courts were removed to the present buildings at Bankipore; and in 1862 the college was established here. It possesses a chemical laboratory, and a law department and collegiate school are also attached to it. Close by is the Medical College, in front of which a new hospital has been erected. In this neighbourhood also stands the Oriental Library, founded by Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh Khān Bahādur, C.I.E., the present librarian, who has collected a number of valuable Persian and Arabic manuscripts. This library is subsidized by the Bengal Government, by the Nizām of Hyderābād, and by private subscriptions. Farther east at Afzalpur, on the ground formerly occupied by the Dutch factory, have been erected some fine buildings for the Bihār School of Engineering, which was opened in August, 1900, out of funds originally collected to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Patna in 1876. It has a good workshop for practical work, and the course of studies is the same as that of the apprentice department of the Civil

Engineering College at Sibpur. About 3 miles farther east, in the quarter called Gulzarbāgh, the Government manufacture of opium is carried on. Patna is one of the two places in British India where opium is manufactured by Government. The opium is made up into cakes, weighing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and containing about 3 lb. of standard opium. These are packed in chests (40 in each) and sent to Calcutta, whence most of them are exported to China. The opium buildings are on the old river bank, and are separated from the city by a high brick wall. Beyond Gulzarbāgh lies the city proper. The western gate is, according to its inscription, 5 miles from the *golā* at Bankipore and 12 miles from Dinapore. In the southern quarter called Sādikpur, a market has been laid out on the ground formerly occupied by the Wahhābi rebels. Nearly opposite to the Roman Catholic Church is the grave where the bodies of Mir Kāsim's victims were ultimately deposited. It is covered by a pillar, built partly of stone and partly of brick, with an inlaid tablet and inscription. The chief Muhammadan place of worship is the monument of Shāh Arzāni, who died here in 1623, and whose shrine is frequented by both Muhammadans and Hindus. An annual fair is held on the spot in the month of Zikad, lasting for three days and attracting about 5,000 votaries. Adjacent to the tomb is the Karbala, where 100,000 people attend during the Muharram festival. Close by is a tank dug by the saint, where once a year crowds of people assemble, and many of them bathe. The mosque of Sher Shāh is probably the oldest building in Patna and the *madrasa* of Saif Khān the handsomest.

[L. A. Waddell, *Pātalīputra* (Calcutta, 1892), and *Report on the Excavations at Pātalīputra* (Calcutta, 1903).]

Patnā State.—Feudatory State of Bengal, lying between $20^{\circ} 9'$ and $21^{\circ} 4'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 41'$ and $83^{\circ} 40'$ E., with an area of 2,399 square miles. Up to 1905 the State was included in the Central Provinces. It lies in the valley of the Mahānadi, bounded on the north by Sambalpur, on the west by Raipur District, on the south by the Kālāhandī State, and on the east by the Baud State. The headquarters are at Bolāngir, a village with 3,706 inhabitants (1901), 75 miles from Sambalpur by road. The State consists of an undulating plain, broken by numerous isolated peaks or small ranges, while a more continuous chain of hills runs along the north-western border. The northern and southern portions are open and well cultivated, and are divided by a belt of hilly country covered with dense forest which traverses the centre. The Tel river divides Patnā from Kālāhandī on the south, and the Ong from Sambalpur and Sonpur on the north. The Suktel and Bārābhailat traverse the centre of the State.

The Mahārājās of Patnā formerly dominated a large extent of territory to the east of the Ratanpur kingdom, and were the head

of a cluster of States known as the Athāra Garhjāt or 'eighteen forts.' The present rulers are Chauhān Rājputs, and claim for their family an antiquity of 600 years in Patnā, with a pedigree of twenty-eight generations. According to their traditions, their ancestor was a Rājput prince who lived near Mainpurī and was expelled from his territories by the Muhammadans. He came with his family to Patnā, where he was killed in battle; but his wife, who was pregnant, was sheltered by a Binjhāl, in whose hut she brought forth a son. At this time Patnā was divided among eight chiefs called the Ath Mālik, who took it in turn to reign for one day each over the whole territory. The Rājput boy Rāmai Deo, on growing up, killed all the chiefs and constituted himself sole ruler. In succeeding reigns the family extended their influence over surrounding territories, including the greater part of what is now Sambalpur District and the adjoining States, the chiefs of this area being made tributary. Chandarpur was conquered from the rulers of Ratanpur. The twelfth Rājā, Narsingh Deo, ceded to his brother Balrām Deo such portions of his territories as lay north of the river Ong. The latter founded a new State (Sambalpur), which very soon afterwards by acquisition of territory in every direction became the most powerful of all the Garhjāt cluster, while from the same time the importance of Patnā commenced to decline. In the eighteenth century, when the Marāthās conquered Sambalpur, Patnā had become a dependency of that State, and was also made tributary; and its subsequent history is that of Sambalpur. It was made a Feudatory State in 1865. In 1869 the tyranny of Mahārājā Sūr Pratāp Deo and of his brother Lāl Bishnāth Singh caused a rising among the Khonds of Patnā. They were speedily reduced, but not until Lāl Bishnāth Singh and his followers had committed many atrocities in cold blood. An inquiry into the causes of the outbreak led to the deposition of the chief, and the assumption of the management of the State by the British Government in 1871. The Mahārājā died in 1878, and was succeeded by his nephew Rāmchandra Singh, who was born in 1872 and educated at the Rāj Kumār College, then located at Jubbulpore. He was installed in 1894, but had already then begun to show some signs of derangement of intellect, and in 1895 he shot his wife and himself in the palace, both dying instantaneously. As he left no male issue, his uncle Lāl Dalganjan Singh was recognized as chief, on his undertaking that he would conduct his administration with the assistance of a Dīwān appointed by Government. In 1900, in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the State and an outbreak of organized dacoity, the chief was called on to invest his Dīwān with large judicial powers and control over the police. A Political Agent in subordination to the Commissioner of Orissa, as Superintendent of the Tributary Mahāls, controls the relations of the State with the Bengal Government.

mentioned, a palace for the Mahārājā, a courthouse, and a dispensary have been constructed, in addition to minor works. The educational institutions comprise one English and one vernacular middle school, a girls' school, and 37 primary schools with a total of 3,819 pupils, including 672 girls. The expenditure on education in 1904 was Rs. 9,200. At the Census of 1901 only 5,142 persons were returned as literate, 1.9 per cent. (3.6 males and 0.1 females) being able to read and write. A dispensary has been established at Bolāngir, at which 25,000 patients were treated in 1904.

Pātoda.—'Crown' *tālūk* in the south-west of Bhīr District, Hyderabad State, with an area of 353 square miles. The population in 1901, including *jāgīrs*, was 30,022, compared with 42,085 in 1891, the decrease being the result of the famines of 1897 and 1899–1900. The *tālūk* contains 74 villages, of which 3 are *jāgīr*, and Pātoda (population, 3,179) is the head-quarters. The land revenue in 1901 was 1.1 lakhs. The Mānjra river rises in the hills west of Pātoda. The *tālūk* is situated on a fertile plateau, and is hilly toward the north and west.

Pātri (Pātdi).—Town in the Virangām *tāluka* of Ahmadābād District, Bombay, situated in 23° 11' N. and 71° 53' E., on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 58 miles west of Ahmadābād city, on a bare plain at the border of the Rann of Cutch. The town is surrounded by a wall and contains a strong castle. Population (1901), 5,544. The chief trade is in cotton, grain, and molasses. The town has a dispensary and two vernacular schools, one of which is for girls, attended by 242 and 128 pupils respectively.

Pattadkal.—Village in the Bādāmi *tāluka* of Bijāpur District, Bombay, situated in 15° 57' N. and 75° 52' E., 9 miles from Bādāmi town. Population (1901), 1,088. It contains several old temples, both Brāhmanical and Jain, with inscriptions dating from the seventh or eighth century, and considered by experts to be pure examples of the Dravidian style of architecture.

Pattan Munāra.—Ancient ruin in the Naushahra *tahsil* of Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 15' N. and 70° 22' E., 5 miles east of Rahimyār Khān. At the close of the eighteenth century the remains of four towers surrounding the central tower of a Buddhist monastery still existed here, but only the lower storey of the central tower now remains. Tradition avers that it had three storeys, and that the extensive mounds around it are the ruins of a city which was over 100 square miles in extent. It is possible that the ruins mark the site of the capital of Mousicanus, who, after a brief submission to Alexander, revolted and was crucified in 325 B.C. The name Mousicanus probably conceals the name of the tribe or territory ruled by the chieftain, and it has been suggested that it survives either in the tribal name of the Magsi or Magassi Baloch or in that of the Māchkās. Another

theory identifies the capital with Aror in Sind. A Sanskrit inscription, now lost, is said to have recorded the existence of an ancient monastery. The town was refounded by the Sūmras in the tenth century, but it is now a desolate ruin.

Pattī Tahsīl.—Eastern *tahsīl* of Partābgarh District, United Provinces, conterminous with the *pargana* of the same name, lying between $25^{\circ} 39'$ and $26^{\circ} 4'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 56'$ and $82^{\circ} 27'$ E., with an area of 467 square miles. Population increased from 272,592 in 1891 to 272,760 in 1901. There are 802 villages, but no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-4 was Rs. 406,000, and for cesses Rs. 57,000. The density of population, 584 persons per square mile, is the lowest in the District. Through the centre of the *tahsīl* flows the Sai, while the Gumtī touches the north-east corner. A considerable area is badly drained, and a cut is now being made to improve it. The greater part, however, is fertile, and sugar-cane is grown more largely than elsewhere in the District. In 1903-4 the area under cultivation was 256 square miles, of which 136 were irrigated. Wells supply twice as large an area as tanks or swamps.

Pattī Town.—Town in the Kasūr *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 17'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 52'$ E., 38 miles south-east of Lahore city and the terminus of the Amritsar-Pattī branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 8,187. Pattī is an ancient town, and has been identified by some authorities with the Chinapati of Hiuen Tsiang. It contains an old fort, used by Ranjīt Singh as a horse-breeding establishment. The population consists principally of Mughals, and is largely agricultural. The municipality was created in 1874. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,300, and the expenditure Rs. 4,700. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 5,400, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,100. The town has a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Pattikonda Tāluk ('Cotton-hill').—Westernmost *tāluk* of Kurnool District, Madras, lying between $15^{\circ} 7'$ and $15^{\circ} 52'$ N. and $77^{\circ} 21'$ and $78^{\circ} 1'$ E., with an area of 1,134 square miles. The population in 1901 was 143,033, compared with 138,703 in 1891. The density is 126 persons per square mile, compared with the District average of 115 and the Presidency average of 270. The *tāluk* was the worst sufferer in the District in the great famine of 1876-8, when it lost about 60 per cent. of its inhabitants. It contains 104 villages, including five 'whole *ināms*,' but no town. PATTIKONDA, PYĀPALLI, Kodumūr, and Maddikera are places of some importance, the first being the head-quarters. The demand for land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 3,20,000. The Tungabhadra forms the northern boundary, separating it from the Nizām's Dominions. The only other river

diture during the ten years ending 1900 averaged between Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 32,000. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 42,000, the chief sources of revenue being tolls on markets and slaughter-houses (Rs. 26,000), and house tax (Rs. 4,300); and the expenditure was Rs. 37,000, the principal items being roads (Rs. 6,500) and conservancy (Rs. 4,200). The town contains a jail, a hospital, and a middle school. The Provincial reformatory was removed from Paungde to Insein in 1896, the premises being converted into a jail, and in 1900 new jail buildings were erected. The middle school, established in 1875, has 130 pupils.

Paunglaung.—River of Burma. See SITTANG.

Paunī.—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Bhandāra, Central Provinces, situated in 20° 48' N. and 79° 39' E., on the Waingangā river, 32 miles south of Bhandāra town by road. Population (1901), 9,366. Some bathing *ghāts* or flights of stone steps have been constructed on the bank of the Waingangā, and the town contains a fort which was stormed by the British in 1818. Paunī was constituted a municipality in 1867. The municipal receipts during the decade ending 1901 averaged Rs. 4,200. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 4,500, mainly derived from a house tax. The staple industry of the town is the manufacture of silk-bordered cloths, and thread of very fine counts is woven. The weavers are, however, not very prosperous. The town stands in the fertile black-soil tract called the Paunī Haveli. It contains vernacular middle and girls' schools, a school for low-caste Dher boys, and an Urdū school, and also a dispensary.

Paurī.—Head-quarters of Garhwāl District, United Provinces, situated in 30° 8' N. and 78° 46' E., at an elevation of 5,390 feet above sea-level. Population (1901), 486. The village lies on the northern slope of the Kandauliā hill, with a magnificent view of a long line of snow-clad mountains. Paurī was chosen as the head-quarters of the Garhwāl subdivision of Kumaun District in 1840. Besides the usual offices, it contains a dispensary and a jail. The American Methodist Mission has its head-quarters here, and maintains a dispensary, a female orphanage, and schools for boys and girls.

Pāvāgarh.—Hill fort in the Kālol *tāluka* of the Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, situated in 22° 31' N. and 73° 36' E., about 28 miles east of Baroda and 11 miles south-east of Chāmpāner Road station on the Baroda-Godhra Railway. It stands on an isolated hill surrounded by extensive plains, from which it rises abruptly to the height of 2,500 feet, being about 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. The base and lower slopes are thickly covered with rather stunted timber; but its shoulders and centre crest are, on the south, west, and north, cliffs of bare trap, too steep for trees. Less inaccessible, the eastern heights are wooded and topped by massive masonry walls and bastions,

income of about Rs. 1,800. The bazar is poor and straggling, but there is some trade in sugar and brass vessels. The *tahsili* school has 158 pupils.

Payāgale.—Central township of Pegu District, Lower Burma, lying between $17^{\circ} 15'$ and $17^{\circ} 57'$ N. and $96^{\circ} 1'$ and $96^{\circ} 54'$ E., with an area of 1,236 square miles. It contains one town, PEGU (population, 14,132), the head-quarters of the District; and 242 villages. The township head-quarters are at Payāgale, a village of 882 inhabitants on the railway, about 14 miles north of Pegu. The population was 69,822 in 1891, and 93,209 in 1901. The western half of the township is hilly and sparsely populated, and, though the eastern half is a level plain crowded with villages, the average density is only 75 persons per square mile. The area cultivated in 1903-4 was 296 square miles, paying Rs. 4,73,300 land revenue.

Pāyānghāt ('below the Ghāts') (1).—The name given by the Musalmāns of Bijāpur to the low country in the east of the present Mysore State, conquered by them from Vijayanagar in the seventeenth century.

Pāyānghāt (2).—The name given in Berār to the valley of the Pūrna river, the principal affluent of the Tāpti. The valley lies between the Melghāt or Gāwilgarh hills on the north and the Ajanta range on the south, and varies in breadth from 40 to 50 miles. Except the Pūrna, which is the main artery of the river system, scarcely a stream in this tract is perennial.

Peddāpuram Subdivision.—Subdivision of Godāvari District, Madras, consisting of the PEDDĀPURAM and RĀMACHANDRAPURAM *tālūks*.

Peddāpuram Tāluk.—Inland *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, lying between $16^{\circ} 57'$ and $17^{\circ} 39'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 55'$ and $82^{\circ} 20'$ E., with an area of 504 square miles. The population in 1901 was 167,020, compared with 161,841 in 1891. It contains one town, PEDDĀPURAM (population, 12,609), the head-quarters; and 200 villages, of which Jaggammāpeta is an important local market. The demand on account of land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 3,89,000. The *tāluk* has a good system of irrigation from reservoirs, and the Lingam-parti tank, the largest in the District, irrigates 5,000 acres. Along the Yeleru, a perennial stream running through it, is some exceptionally fertile soil. The greater part of the *tāluk*, however, is covered with hills and jungle. The chief crops are rice, oilseeds, *rāgi*, pulses, and (in the Yeleru valley) sugar-cane.